B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

# The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO. 22 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926. ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

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Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

**EYE TROUBLES**

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel "Ulcer," Kandi

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42118

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 30 Jan. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 6 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 13 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 20 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 27 „ | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,100 |
| 6 Mar. | CHINA .. | MALOJA x .. | 20,837 |
| 13 „ | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,100 |
| 20 „ | RAZMAK o .. | | 10,602 |
| 27 „ | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 31 „ | CHINA † .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 April | NALDERAx .. | | 15,993 |
| 10 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,433 |
| 17 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,919 |
| 24 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 1 May | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 8 „ | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,109 |
| 15 „ | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,080 |
| 22 „ | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,100 |
| 29 „ | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 5 June | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 12 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 19 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 26 „ | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 25th Jan. | WARFIELD* .. | 6,000 |
| 8th Feb. | GHARINDA* .. | 5,306 |
| 15th Feb. | GOLCONDA* .. | 5,516 |
| 18th Mar. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 8th April | MARGHA .. | 8,278 |
| 29th April | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 20th May | WARFIELD* .. | 6,000 |
| 10th June | Cargo Steamer .. | |

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 31st Jan. | KIDDERPORE*. | China & Japan. |
| 31st „ | NIRPURA* .. | China & Japan. |
| 2nd Feb, | NALGORA* .. | China & Japan. |
| 5th „ | MASULA* .. | China & Japan. |
| 16th Feb. | LAHORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 2nd Mar. | DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA .. | Straits, China, Japan. Australia. |
| 1st Apl. | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia. |

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 27th Jan. | BARALA .. | Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports. |
| 29th „ | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 30th „ | CHAKLA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports. |
| 1st Feb. | VITA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports. |
| 3rd „ | KARAPARA .. | East & S. Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toyooka Maru .. | J. Tsuji | 7094 | 15 Jan | 29 Jan |
| Liverpool Maru .. | K. Chiba .. | 5864 | 21 „ | 31 „ |
| Tottori Maru .. | G. Masuda | 5973 | 22 „ | 5 Feb. |
| *Tamba Maru .. | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 29 „ | 10 „ |
| Muroran Maru .. | Z. Himi | 5374 | 12 Feb. | 24 „ |
| xHakata Maru .. | G. Matsushita | 5970 | 16 „ | 2 Mar. |
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Teramoto | 6670 | 28 „ | 14 „ |
| Tokushima Maru | S. Kuba .. | 3976 | 7 March | 21st .. |

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class | Steerage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| Hongkong .. | 475 | 320 | 215 | 145 |
| Shanghai .. | 530 | 354 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe .. | 600 | 400 | 265 | 170 |

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Depart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kurohime Maru .. | I. Yamanaka | 4,600 | 28 Dec. | 18 Jan. |
| Honolulu Maru .. | G. Fujita | 5,751 | 11 Jan. | 24 „ |
| * Indo Maru .. | S. Takata | 5,001 | 25 „ | 27 Jan. |
| *Borneo Maru .. | T. Motoshige | 5,864 | 29 „ | 31 Jan. |
| Portsaid Maru .. | .... | 5,859 | 27 „ | 12 Feb. |
| Hamburg Maru .. | K. Orihara | 5,220 | 22 Feb. | 22 „ |
| Heimei Maru .. | .... | 4,364 | 12 „ | 2 Mar. |

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

**AMICHAND GOVANJI.**

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Ganny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a call.

## INSURANCE.

**A GOOD ADVICE.**

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23. Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully paid up Capital | F80,000,000 | £6,666,666 |
| Reserve Funds | F43,196,861 | £3,599,738 |

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semarang | Djember | Pekalongan |
| Medan | Djocja | Pontianak |
| Bandjermasin | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Sourabaya | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Padang | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Mng. Agent.

**Dr. D. Writer & Co.**

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

**Dr. D. Writer & Co,**

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7

## INSURANCE.

THE

# UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

## INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

## FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

*Managing Agents:*

**M. KANJI & Co.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

**SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.**

**Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES**

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

*For further particulars write to:—*

**M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.**

PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—UNDERWRITERS to underwrite shares of a well-established Limited Coal Company. Fair Commission. Apply with references to Box No. 1174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2462B.

WANTED—Expert HAIR DRESSER European (Italian or French). Good salary with prospects. Apply immediately The VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON, 12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
A R2446

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for a Maternity Home and Women's Dispensary at Ahmedabad. Free quarters allowed, but not private practice. State qualifications, experience and terms. Apply to HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI, Ahmedabad.
A R2521

WEAVING MASTER WANTED for large Cotton Mill in Northern India Must be fully qualified and capable of designing and controlling weaving preparatory and weaving. 1,200 Looms. Free unfurnished accommodation. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, training, experience, salary expected and copies of testimonials to Box No. 1198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24898

WANTED for the TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS the following staff:—8 ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS, salary Sh. 210 per month; 3 GUARDS, salary Sh. 150 per month; 6 STATION CLERKS with knowledge of Goods booking, etc., salary Sh. 150 per month; 1 ELECTRICIAN, salary Sh. 350 per month; 1 COPPERSMITH, salary Sh. 200 per month; 1 BLACKSMITH, salary Sh. 230 per month; 1 ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EXAMINER, salary Sh. 230 per month; 5 FIRST CLASS DRIVERS, salary Sh. 250 per month. Applicants must possess service certificates for at least FIVE years on any recognised Indian Railways in their respective lines with good abilities and character. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROTHERS, Agents, Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2512

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—BLOCKS of 6 and 3 Rooms for Hindoos. Immediate Entry. Apply DIAS LODGE, Grant Road, Cross Lane.
C R2526

TO LET—To Hindus only—FLATS in Dabholkar Blocks, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Chowpatty Road.
C R2530

TO LET—ROOMS, FLATS and OFFICES in Watson's Hotel, Building. Apply to P. B. GORADIA, in the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Watson's Hotel, second floor.
C R2528

TO BE LET—Strong and well built GODOWNS in our Works Compound near Jetha Street, Lamington Road north, at reduced rent. Apply N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4.
C24900

## MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to Correspond with young ladies or widows. J. G. C/o Station Master, BHOPAL.
R2532

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Useful to merchants and unemployed. Send Rupee One. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Pole, Nadiad.
L R2534

## FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED—Large quantities of MANGANESE ORES. Mine owners need apply to Box No. 1199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
S R2524

FOR SALE—At Bhavnagar one Ginning Factory, containing 45 Gins, one Lancashire Boiler of 30' x 7' x 160 lbs. working pressure in good condition and one compound non-condensing Coultis valve Steam Engine. At Botad one Lancashire Boiler 24' x 6½' x 145 lbs. working pressure. For details apply to THE NEW KATHIAWAR GINNING PRESSING TEXTILE CO. LTD., Botad.
N R2535

## PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. extra.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

T. HIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay, Bromide ½ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1/8, Cabinet (6½ by 4¾) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Outdoor Photos taken in any part of Bombay from Colaba to Virar, Bori Bunder to Kalyan, without any extra charges. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

**Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the**

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Cambay State. Pay rising from Rs. 250 per mensem to Rs. 350, with Rs. 50 permanant travelling allowance. Persons who have served in positions of responsibility need only apply, stating age, qualifications, etc.

Applications should reach the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay, before the 10th February, 1926.
C24904

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

**Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column**

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND BANDRA.

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE will be introduced between Victoria Terminus and Bandra on and from 3rd February, 1926.

Up Trains from Bandra will not stop at Mahim until WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1926.

For timings of train service see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

D. A FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 23/1/26.
24895

### PARCEL TRAFFIC TO AND FROM BOMBAY BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OWING to the remodelling of Victoria Terminus, on and from the 7th February, 1926, the G. I. P. Railway will open a new parcels depot at Wadi Bunder and will close their main inwards parcels office at Victoria Terminus.

INWARD PARCELS.—The following parcels only will be delivered in future at Victoria Terminus, delivery being effected from an office in the Victoria Terminus Annexe, which is opposite to the General Post Office and adjacent to the main entrance to St. George's Hospital:—

(1) All silver, treasure, insured parcels, ammunition and firearms.
(2) Government dak from Poona and Mahableshwar.
(3) Newspapers.
(4) Fruit from Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, and from stations on foreign railways via Delhi.
(5) Betel leaves from Howrah and fruit from stations on the B. N. Railway via Nagpur, and from stations on E. I. Railway via Naini, and locally from Nagpur.
(6) Vegetables from Agra, Rajakimandi and Lucknow.
(7) Flowers from Malavli, Kirkee and Poona.
(8) Milk from Kirkee and Khandwa.

All other parcels traffic hitherto delivered at Victoria Terminus will be delivered at the new Wadi Bunder Depot direct to the public or through the Parcel Delivery Contractor.

OUTWARD PARCELS.—The new parcel depot in Wadi Bunder will be the main parcel office of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay and will be open for the booking as well as for the delivery of parcels. Parcels will also continue to be accepted for booking at Victoria Terminus at a new office near the present third class booking office on the west side of the Terminus. This office will be known as the G. I. P. Railway Market-end parcel office, and arrangements have been made for transferring parcels booked at this office, by motor lorries to the Wadi Bunder Depot for despatch to destination by the parcel express trains.

The G. I. P. Railway will accept for booking and despatch from Victoria Terminus all silver, treasure and insured parcels, also firearms and ammunition at the parcel office, situated in the Victoria Terminus Annexe. This office will also accept for despatch by passenger train all newspapers booked on ledger account, but all other newspaper and perishable traffic will only be accepted for booking at the market end parcel office at Victoria Terminus. This traffic will be despatched to destination by mail and passenger trains as hitherto.

Changes are also necessitated at Masjid station on account of the electrification of the main line to Kalyan, and on the opening of Wadi Bunder parcel office all parcel traffic now delivered at Masjid will be delivered at Wadi Bunder. The booking of parcels at Masjid will continue, with the exception of empty fowl baskets, which will only be accepted and booked at Wadi Bunder. Arrangements have been made to convey all parcels booked at Masjid to Wadi Bunder by motor lorries for onward despatch by the Parcel Express trains.

There will be no change in the booking of parcels at the G. I. P. Railway City Booking Office at Pydhownie, but such parcels as are booked at this Office will be carried to Wadi Bunder for onward despatch, instead of from Victoria Terminus as hitherto.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 4-1-1926.
C24776

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between me and Ismail Umer doing business as "Chunam Merchants and Building Material Suppliers" at Mahim has been dissolved from 23rd January, 1926.

MILTON D'LIMA

Dated this 25th January, 1926.
C24903

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that five Certificates for Shares Nos. 14932-9546-14930 and (2) 14929-9549 of the TAPTY VALLEY RAILWAY CO., LTD., standing in the names of (1) SHAH HIRACHAND RATANCHAND and (2) SHAH HIRA CHAND RATANCHAND and CHHAGAN LAL KASTURCHAND respectively have been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

SHAH HIRACHAND RATANCHAND,
Mandvi (Surat).
D. 16-1-26.
R2533

### NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF CANDIDATES and VOTERS at the ensuing Municipal Elections is invited to Sections 171B, 171C, 171D, 171E and 171F of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act (XXXIX of 1920).

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 18th January, 1926.
C24858

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1611 of 1922.

JIVRAJ SHAMJI AND ANOTHER. ..... Paintiffs.
Versus
UMERSEY NAGSEY AND OTHERS. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1926, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Doongri Cooly Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B. Ward No. 1061 and formerly Street Nos. 453 and 457 and Now 209-211 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Narsey Rowji and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Ismail Khandwani.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Chinch Bunder, Fourth Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B. Ward No. 1078 (2) and formerly Street Nos. 34-40 and Now 209-211 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Pudmi Collin and on or towards the South by the property of Shah Shivji Velji.

BOTH properties admeasuring about 542.1/3 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in New land Register as admeasuring 504 square yards) and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 826-828-1208 and New No. 6565, Old Survey No. 107-118 and New Survey No. 2699 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1706 of the Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24691

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DALSUKHRAM MATHARADAS VAKIL, for the use and benefit of Girishchandra Dalsukhram, the minor son of the deceased abovenamed and limited to his minority late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai MANGLAGAWARI, widow of the abovenamed deceased and mother of Girischandra Dalsukhram, a minor about 5 years of age, the only son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Krishnabag, Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 18th day of January, 1926.
Messrs. DAHIYARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
C24932 Petitioner's Attorneys

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SARASWATI PRINTING PRESS," SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET (NEAR MANDVI POST OFFICE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Coy., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr Maganlal Jagjiwandas, the Mortgagor and in exercise of the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of August, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the abovementioned printing press, consisting of:—

Four demi and double demi machines with and without punkha, foolscap machine Arab maker treadle, galley press, cutting press, super royal size screw press, perforating machine, ruling machine, numbering machine, slab, lead cutters, stitching and board cutting machine, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

**The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by**

**'SWARAJYA'**

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

**'MARKET'**

for your wares and manufactures in

**'SOUTH INDIA'**

including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and Particulars please write to

*Manager, Swarajya,*
*40, Broadway, Madras.*

## AMUSEMENTS

*A faithful visualization of the book which added a new word to the dictionary*

**BABBITT**

Presented with a typical Warner cast headed by

**Pathe Super Gazette**

The World's News in Pictures

More Interesting and Longer.
TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M.

*'BABBITT' tells the truth to YOU*
*'BABBITT' tells the truth about YOU*

**PAEHE CINEMA**
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. th MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAW GAIKAWAR OF BARODA

THE

**GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI**

LEAVING BOMBAY

For Baroda "on Special invitation from H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Raw Gaikawar" of BARODA.

**Last Three Performances**

ONLY

WED. 27th January, '26 AT 8-30 P. M

**EKACHA-PYALA**

SAT. 30th January, '26 AT 8-30 P. M.

**SHARADA**

SUN. 31st January, '26 AT 3-30 P. M.

**SWAYAMVAR**

Theatre and other matters as usual.

TO-NIGHT and during This Week
POPULAR SUCCESS.
(Owing to Public Request one Week more.)
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Social Picture.

**PANCHAKALYAN and PARIJATAK**

Great Film with beautiful cast.
Absorbing Romance, Rich in Substance fascinating in Detail—an unusual version of the Proverbial Love Triange—A Drama full of Love—Thrills—Romance.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
Time:—Daily 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank holiday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

**KRISHNA CINEMA**
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charney Road
Next Saturday—A most grippping story.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

COMMENCING
THURSDAY 28th JAN.
AT 9-30

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

**RUTH ST. DENIS**
**RUTH ST. DENIS**
**TED SHAWN**
AND THE
**DENISHAWN DANCERS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Doris Humphrey | Ara Martin |
| Anne Douglas | Mary Howry |
| Jeordie Graham | Grace Borroughs |
| Ernestine Day | Pearl Wheeler. |
| Pauline Lawrence | Charles Weidman. |
| Edith James | George Steares. |
| Jane Sherman | E. St. Denis |

**MUSIC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clifford Vaughan | (Conductor) | Piano |
| Antepolsky | | Violin |
| Prichodko | | Cello |
| Verchovsky | | Flute |

**PROGRAMME NO. 1.**
THURSDAY 28th January, at 9-30.
FRIDAY, 29th January, at 9-30.
SATURDAY, 30th January, at 9-30.
SUNDAY 31st January, at 5-30.

FIRST WEEK-DAY MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd February at 6 p.m.

PRICES: (including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

PLANS OPEN.
Book at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LD.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT TWO THEATRES
**THE EXCELSIOR**
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
**THE EMPRESS**
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
**MY DEAR!**
Have you heard about "Charley's Aunt"? We hate to talk about anyone but—Charley's Aunt is a scream!
We've just found out that Charley's Aunt is from Brazil where the nuts come from! That accounts for it!
THE FUNNIEST LAUGHING HIT EVER SCREENED.
**CHARLEY'S AUNT**
WITH
**SYD CHAPLIN**
From the farce that's been running for thirty-three years
You'll laugh 'till you cry.
It's a knockout!
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT TWO THEATRES
**THE EXCELSIOR**
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
**THE EMPRESS**
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LTD., present:
**MARION DAVIES**
In a Cosmopolitan Production:
**WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER**
"Brother . . . . . my actions do not warrant the name you gave me.
This is the man I love! For him I have risked all—my rank, my honour, and the good name of the House of Tudor!
And brother—If I am not what you call me then thank this man—thank Charles Brandon!—it was his honour alone which protected me, which sends me down on my knees begging for mercy for the man who sends me back to you even as I left you!
If you are true to your respect for noble manhood, then, before, this cross, promise to spare his life.
A real picture—packed with thrills.

**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
**Royal Art Studio's Picture**
**SHISHA MAHAL**
**Don't Fail To See It.**

AMUSEMENTS.

**GLOBE CINEMA** TO-DAY
Sandhurst Road, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PATHE'S GREATEST SERIAL
Romance First time in India
1st WEEK! Chapters 1, 2 and 3—7 Reels.
**THE FORTIETH DOOR**
WITH
ALLENE RAY and BRUCE GORDON
Colourful, romantic, vivid, mysterious and exciting is its plot.
Also 2 Reels PATHE COMEDY.
**DERBY DAY with MONTY BANK.**
Book this Serial at :—M. C. PATEL & CO.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25.

Gange, Ferrara, Genoa.
Baroda, Halls, Busreh.
Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
Persia, Ragusin, Kobe.
Nagina, Holman, Calcutta.
Indo Maru, Takata, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

Jan 26.

Baron Napier, Thompson, Kobe.

LOADING.

Jan. 25

Steamer Ahmedi for Busreh.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Gange for Genoa.
Steamer Persia for Trieste.
Steamer Nizaristan for Antwerp.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, January 25,)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Ridderkerk, 3174, K'chi, 5/2, E D Sassoon.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 5/2, Graham Trdg Co.
7 Gharinda, 3212, Karachi, 28/1, M M and Co.
9 Masula, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
9 Nirpura, 3647, China, 23/1, M M and Co.
10 Tottori Maru, 3700 Japan 5/2 N Y Kaisha.
11 Baron Napier, 3159, Kobe, 24/1, N Y Kaisha.
12 Haresfield, 3212 N F, N F, M M and Co.
13 Bengalee 3425, U K, N F, T M and Co
16 Karapara 3772, Durban 3/2, M M & Co
Jetty Cracovia 4566 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Tannenfels, 1738, 29/1, L Edwards.
4 Varela, 1932, Basreh, 29/1, M M & Co.
6 Gange, 1933, Genoa, 1/2, L. Triestino.
7 L'pool Maru, 4259, 31/1, N Y Kaisha.
8 Garada 3190 Cal. 28/1 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Gairsoppa, 3229, NF, NF, M. M. and Co.
12 & 13 Cl. Alpine, 3425, M Coast, 29/1, J F and Co.
15 Baroda, 1899, P Gulf, 3/2, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

R Lachmere, 2370, N.F., 25/1, Grahams Trading.
C & R Dogra, 3281 Burma N.F. T M & Co.
D & E Jalapajaka, 2630, N.F., 26/1, Scindia S N Co Ltd.
F Alani 2157, R S Ports 25/1, T M & Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, 30/1, S Hassum and Co.
K Dara, 3082 NF, NF, T M and Co.
M Crostafels 3078 K'chi 26/1 L Edwards Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—8 bales fox fur skins and kharsall fur skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 4 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 2 cases cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 54 cwts cuttle fish, P Mehta and Co. 33 bales Goat and Sheep skins, L Hassam, 8 bales Goat skins, M Ismail, 2 bdles Rabbit and Jaccal skins, P A M Shawal, 60 cwts Condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons, 19 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co, 147 cwts Myrabollams, J Moolchand and Co, 10 bales Hemp A E Tanjee and Co, 69 bdles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff, 57 casks Goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co, 26 cases Bristles, M M and Co, 200 cwts Nuxvomica, V Bhaskar, 2 bales woollen carpets, J S Pumentar, 9 tons Tailor Cuttings, J S Pumentar, 15 bales Lamb skins, H A Aminoff, 907 cwts Black Pepper, E Virjee and Co.

For Constantinople:—30 bdles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

S. S. Vimenali for Venice:—210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Gange for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co, 55 bales cotton, S Johalmall, 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 330 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export, 2,000 cwts Ground nuts, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 1,500 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd, 550 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo, 600 tons Iron and Steel scraps, K M Nathoo, 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 7,500 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 2,500 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—2,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros,

For Catania:—500 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S. S. Nile for Philadelphia:—17 bales wool, Shamjimal, 15 bales cotton thread, B Muhaskukhran, 1,125 cwts Mowraseed, S Bannister and Co,

For New York:—26 bdles woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1,000 cwts Sandalwood billets, Thos Cook and Son, Ltd, 20 bales woollen druggist, F Buesser, 210 cwts Gum Karaya, I A H Moosa Ltd, 1,000 cwts Mowraseed, S Bannister and Co Ltd.

S. S. Remvote for Dunkirk:—100 cwts cashew nuts kernels, V Bhaskar, 330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 785 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 330 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co, 110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co, 204 cwts mustardseed, C Jivanlall and Co.

For Genoa:—200 cwts Buffalo horns, M Hasam, 125 cwts Buffalo horns, A Aziz,

S. S. Scindia for Marseilles:—200 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co, 6 bales Goat skins, J Favel, 2,000 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—1,000 cwts Gingelly seed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed, 63 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 28 cwts Condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons, 460 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 90 bales wool, A Salemohomed and Co.

For Alexandria:—25 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Sons,

For Jaffa:—31 cwts mandhi powder, A H Dial, 7 bales cotton grey yarn, A Shantilal and Co.

For Constantinople:—1 bdle woollen carpets, H A Hussein Larce.

S. S. Gharinda for Havre:—415 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 248 bales cotton, A Damodar, 554 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co, 4 bales cotton and woollen carpets, J Strakar Ld.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S. S. Ridderkirk for Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, I A H Moosa Ltd, 200 cwts Crushed bones, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

For Stockholm:—20 cwts Cardamoms, G Suchidana and Co,

For Malmo:—21 cwts Cashew Kernels, G Suchidana and Co, 10 cwts Cashew Kernels, G Suchidana and Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co, 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 560 cwts Crushed Bones, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

S. S. Tannenfels for Hamburg:—2,100 cwts Groundnuts, K M Nathoo, 32 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd. 55 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

For Antwerp:—500 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S. S. Bassano for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Nigaristan for Avoumouth:—60,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Tottori Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co, 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

For Shanghai:—2 bdles fox skins, H N Faizmohomed, 3 bdles fox skins, M A Md Sidiq Kapur,

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

S. S. Nirpura for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, T

S. S. Liverpool Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Mfg Co Ltd, 300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Naldera for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—30 cwts Bees wax, M H Dehdusti, 200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co,

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Baron Napier for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Toyooka Maru for Hongkong:—157 cwts Shark fins, A Dhanjee and Co, 30 cwts fish maws, A Dhanjee and Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 140 cwts Sandalwood, Billets, S Nowroji and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

For Nagoya:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd,

For Hongkong:—200 bales grey cotton yarn, T M Kaisha Ltd.

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.
25th January, 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19 64 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 19.67 |
| Difference | +.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | |
| Difference | |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.
25th January, 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.12 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10 10 |
| Difference | +4 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.21 |
| Difference | .09 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandi Closing Rate | Rs 352- 8-0 |
| Sewri Closing Rate | Rs 352 -8-0 |

COTTON
OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Jan 25

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 10.36+3 |
| March | 10.32+3 |
| May | 10.26+3 |
| July | 10.04+7 |
| October | 9.76+5 |
| December | 9.61+7 |
| January | 9.69+7 |
| EGYPTIANS— | |
| March | 17.50+5 |
| July | 17.30+10 |

London, Jan. 23.
Cuban Sugar Cif United Kingdom Jan./Feb. sellers 11/1½

## CHARKHA DEMONSTRATION AT BANGALORE.

### FIRST PRIZE FOR 85 COUNTS.

BANGALORE, Jan. 25.

At a charka and spinning demonstration organised by the Bangalore Spinners' Association last evening Mr. Zainuddin Mallai, Director of Industries, Mysore State, who presided, distributed three prizes of his own to the successful competitors. Nearly fifty persons took part in the competitions and the first prize for 85 count yarn was won by a student of 17. A small girl of five was awarded a charka by the Director of Industries. Nearly 20 ladies entered the competition.—A. P.

## PAPAL KNIGHTHOOD TO A SOLICITOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jany. 25.

Yesterday evening a large crowd of the Catholic friends and well-wishers of Sir Dominic Joseph Ferreira, Solicitor, assembled in the spacious hall of the St. Martin's Club at Bandra, the occasion being the presentation of a congratulatory address on his receiving the distinction of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Sylvester, from his Holiness Pope Pius XI.

Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., presided and there were also many notables present. The hall was beautifully decorated and brilliantly lit.

The President in opening the proceedings said, he personally had known quite enough of Sir Dominic to form the highest estimate of his sterling qualities of head and heart.

Mr. Frank Oliveira then read the congratulatory address. At the conclusion it was enclosed in a rich and charming silver casket and presented to Sir Dominic who received it with a bow expressive of inexpressible joy and gratitude.

Sir Dominic who appeared in the imposing and solemn uniform of the Knighthood conferred upon him, spoke with all the fluency and ease of a practised speaker. While thanking the gathering for the demonstration organized in his honour the speaker said he keenly appreciated, as he was bound to do, the distinction conferred upon him by one who was recognised as the King of Kings and for the honour of kissing whose finger ring thousands upon thousands of the highest Church prelates and other dignitaries, to say nothing of the thousands of other pilgrims flocked into Rome.

With a vote of thanks to the President the proceedings terminated.

## HIGH COURT.

### OPENING OF CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### 7 YEARS FOR CULPABLE HOMICIDE

The First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the current year commenced on Monday, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah presiding. There are eighteen cases on the calendar of which two are of murder, two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder two of rape and nine of house-breaking and theft. All the prisoners except one pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried.

The case in which Shrilal Shastri, a cashier in the firm of Messrs. Sundardas and Co., Solicitors, stands charged with forgery and abetment was transferred to the next Sessions owing to the illness of the complainant Rao Bahadur Sunderdas who has met with an accident at Baroda.

Mahboob bin Firoz, a Mahomedan, aged 32, was put up before his Lordship and a common jury on charges of robbery and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. K. M. Chaubal appeared for the Crown, while the accused was undefended.

The accused who was unanimously found guilty by the jury was sentenced to years' rigorous imprisonment.

## HYDROPHOEBIA EXPERT'S CLAIM.

### DECREE OF RS. 4,000 PASSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Vithalrao Appa Saheb Gaikwar ...Plaintiff

vs.

Raghunathrao Morarji & another..Defendants

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover from the defendants or either of them sum of Rs. 4,000 which he alleged the 1st defendant agreed to pay to him for treating his only son for hydrophoebia and of which the 2nd defendant guaranteed payment. The facts of this case have already been reported in these columns. There was considerable evidence taken and the hearing of the case took about five days.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 4,000 and costs against both the defendants.

Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Lalji instructed by Messrs. Mulji Pereira and Pradhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kania instructed by Messrs. Kanji and Co. appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Chagla instructed by Messrs. Kanji and Co. appeared for the 2nd defendant.

## LOSS OF COTTON BALES.

### COMPLAINT AGAINST RLY. CO.

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.)

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd. ... Palntiffs

vs.

(1) The G. I. P. Rly. Co.; (2) The Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd. ... Defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that on 21st March, 1922, they delivered to the G. I. P. Rly. Co. 213 bales of fully pressed cotton to be conveyed from Amraoti to the Grain Depot, Bombay Port Trust Railway. The goods were conveyed at railway risk and the Railway Company issued a railway receipt to the plaintiffs. The bales ought to have arrived at their destination in the ordinary course on or about 31st of March. Inquiries were daily made at the Grain Depot from 31st March, but without result. On 9th April the plaintiffs heard that some bales of cotton arrived burnt and damaged and they were probably part of the plaintiffs' consignment. On 10th April the plaintiffs informed the Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, that they had heard that a major part of their consignment had been destroyed by fire. After further correspondence on 11th May the G. I. P. Railway wrote to the plaintiffs stating that their consignment of 182 bales of cotton was completely destroyed by fire at Lahavit, a G. I. P. Railway station, on 23rd March. The Railway Company further informed the plaintiffs that the cause of the fire was unknown. Thereupon on 19th May, 1922, the plaintiffs addressed a notice to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway stating the facts abovementioned and claiming Rs. 37,760 as being the market value of the 182 bales. They addressed a similar notice to the Traffic Superintendent. Subsequently the plaintiffs informed the G. I. P. Railway that the true market value of the said bales was Rs. 41,311-12-9 and not Rs. 37,760 and they accordingly claimed Rs. 41,311-12-9.

The plaintiffs submitted that the G. I. P. Railway failed to take as much care of the said bales as a man of ordinary prudence would take of his own goods under similar circumstances and therefore the Railway Company were liable to make good the said loss to the plaintiffs.

By a Policy of Insurance dated 24th November, 1921, the plaintiffs had insured with the 2nd defendant Company fully pressed bales of cotton in course of transit by rail from any railway station in India to any railway termini to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs. The said bales were covered by this Policy.

The plaintiffs stated that they heard of the destruction of their bales for the first time on 9th April, 1922. On 18th April they informed the 2nd defendant Company of the destruction of their bales by fire at an unknown station in course of transit from Amraoti to Bombay. The 2nd defendants did not send any reply to this. On 12th May the plaintiffs sent to the 2nd defendants a copy of the letter of 11th May received by them from the G. I. P. Railway.

The 2nd defendants by their reply of 16th May, 1922, stated that as the claim was not made by the plaintiffs within 15 days as required by one of the conditions of the Policy, they could not admit their liability for the loss. The plaintiffs denied that they did not make the claim within the period mentioned in the condition of the Policy. They said that they had complied with all the conditions of the Policy. The plaintiffs claimed from both the defendants or either of them the said sum of Rs. 41,311-12-9.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS.

The 1st defendants by their written statement denied that the loss of the bales was due to their not taking sufficient care. They stated that the said bales were placed in an iron wagon of a type approved by the Railway Board. The said wagon was loaded at Amraoti under the usual precautions and duly sealed and it was despatched by train on the same day, i.e., 21st March. The locomotives hauling the said train were all of approved types and fitted with the usual appliances for prevention of sparks. On 23rd March the said train was stopped at Lahavit station as smoke was issuing from the said wagon and it was discovered there that the said wagon was on fire. The said wagon was accordingly detached and every effort was made to extinguish the fire and salve the plaintiffs' bales. Without prejudice the 1st defendants did not admit that the value of the said bales was as claimed by the plaintiffs.

The 1st defendants submitted that the suit against them should be dismissed with costs.

The 2nd defendants by their written statement supported the plaintiffs in their contention that the loss of the said bales by fire was due to the negligence of the 1st defendants. They denied that the effect of the Policy was as set out by the plaintiffs in their plaint. They did not admit that the plaintiffs had not heard of the destruction of the bales before 9th April and submitted that in any event the plaintiffs failed to comply with the conditions of the Policy inasmuch as they failed to give to these defendants immediate notice of the destruction of the bales and to deliver their claim with particulars within the prescribed time. These defendants had no knowledge as to how the loss was occasioned and did not admit that such loss arose from causes covered by the Policy. They further submitted that the property insured was subject to average so that if necessary and without prejudice they would contend that they were not liable for more than a rateable portion of the loss. The defendants had no knowledge as to the exact interest of the plaintiffs in the lost bales and craved leave to raise further defences if necessary after the discovery of such facts. They submitted that they were not liable and that therefore the suit as against them should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Lalji with the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Campbell with Mr. Daphtary appeared for the 1st defendants. Mr. Kemp with Mr. Mulla appeared for the 2nd defendants.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.

## SHIVAJI MEMORIAL

### WORK ENTRUSTED TO INDIAN SCULPTORS.

The Shivaji memorial work at Poona has been entrusted to two Indian sculptors. The pedestal together with the bronze plates (8 feet by 5 feet) has been entrusted to Mr. Karmarkar of Calcutta. The statue of a horse together with the rider has been entrusted to Mr. Mhatre of Bombay. The cost is estimated at about seventy-five thousand and sixty-five thousand rupees respectively. The bronze plates will have scenes from Shivaji's life and the front a figure of Bhavani in relief. This is the biggest statuary work so far entrusted exclusively to Indian artists. The work is to be finished before the tri-centenary due next year.—A. P.

## SLUMP IN MILL INDUSTRY

### KHATAU MAKANJI MILL NOT TO CLOSE DOWN.

The Management of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which notified its employees last month that the mills would be closed from 1st February have cancelled the notice. The mill will therefore work as usual. This is as a result of the compromise arrived at between the Management and the workers by which a partial reduction in the wages which are higher than in other mills, will be made instead of bringing it down to the general level.—A. P.

## EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to the report of a certain meeting appearing in your issue of the 23rd inst. under the heading "Raid and After.". It is false that Dharamsey Jetha and several other gentlemen on behalf of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., waited upon Messrs. Jetha Devji and prevailed upon them to withdraw a letter and assured them etc. as therein stated. No one from our firm did anything as therein alleged. Please publish this in your next issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

DHARAMSEY JAITHA & CO.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

## BANDRA LADY J. P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The nomination of the lady doctor Mrs. Cecilia DeMonte, the wife of Dr. D. A. DeMonte, of Bandra, and sister of Sir Dominic Joseph Ferreira, as a Justice of the Peace for the Peace for the City and Island of Bombay is regarded all over Bandra and Salsette as a well deserved distinction much appreciated by the East Indian community to which she belongs.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Jan. 25.

A rise of 16 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported today. Early the market advanced on short covering but later the prices gave way on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 5 points lower. Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents, Messrs. M. and D. Sieth have received the following cable from New York:—

"Ginning report 15,488,000 bales smaller than expected, but influence only temporary. Both Foreign and Domestic Textile advices encouraging, but trade improvement already largely discounted. Spot demand quiet. Easier basis in some sections. Believe advance will require improved spot demand to go further".

The Ginning Report gives the bales ginned to 16th January as 15,488,000 bales against 14,826,000 bales ginned to 16th December. This shows an increase over last report of 662,000 bales. Last year at the same time the ginnings were 15,303,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd inst. as under:—

"Ginned upto 16th January 26; 15,488,000 bales. Tone of the market has improved."

The Ginners' Report has been very near popular ideas and despite the fact that the figure shows an increase of 6,62,000 bales over the report published last month, the largeness of the crop has this time, had no effect on the market, and values on the contrary have shown a rather steadier feeling due to the fact that the trade has at last realised that present prices are reasonable. Personally we are inclined to think that the present strength of the market will for some time continue and that prices will gradually move upward.

Owing to a small rise in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 1½ higher with Broach at Rs. 355 and advanced to Rs. 357 on Bazar operators and general buying. On Shroffs and Commission Houses selling the market eased to Rs. 351 and closed at the same rate. At Sawri the market opened at Rs. 354 and closed quiet at Rs. 352½. Commission Houses were moderate buyers, whilst one Japanese House and Indore operators were sellers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 352½ and declined to Rs. 331 on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 331½. May opened at Rs. 329 and going down to Rs. 328 on general selling closed at Rs. 329½. Shroffs were moderate buyers.

F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 282 and Rs. 283½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday, and about 2500 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

Today 5,700 Bs. Oomra and 1,500 Bs. Bengal were tendered. Total tenders upto date are 12,700 Oomras and 10,300 Bs. Bengal.

### TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents write:—

We have received to-day the following cable from our Friends of New York:—

"Ginning slightly below expectations indicating crop about 15800,000. Expect trading market with good support at setbacks."

Our another New York friends wire:—

"Cotton steady. Ginning figures as expected. Textile situation noticeably improving. Favour purchasing October substantial recessions."

"Our Liverpool friends have wired as under:—

"Report is about what was expected. Our opinion is that the market will not be much influenced by this report".

### COTTON

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 352½ |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 281 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 282½ |
| Fine Oomra March | 330 |
| Fine Oomra May | 327½ |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS

M. G. Bengal, Fine 293, F. Good 288, Good 278.

M. G. S. Punjab Fine 293, F. Good 288, Good 278.

M. G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 361, Fine 351, F. Good 341,

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine 386, Fine 376, F. Good 366

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 Superfine 378 Fine 366, F. Good 356.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 348, Fine 338, F. Good 328.

M. G. Mathia Fine 301, F. Good 286, Good 276.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 25

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd Jan. 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 27699 Bales |
| Wheat | 8754 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 649 ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 466 ,, |
| Gingilyseed | 1733 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 61 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 19669 ,, |
| Castorseed | 7070 ,, |
| Rice | 2576 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 3111 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 17,650 ,, |
| Mowraseed | nil |
| Gram | 27 ,, |
| Juwar | 870 ,, |
| Maent | nil |
| Barley | nil |
| Bajri | 1478 ,, |
| Coal | 863 Tons |

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

FROM JAY 1 Jan. 25

| In full-pressed Bales. | 23-1-26 | Since 1st September This Year. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,431 | 1,89,363 | 99,509 |
| Central India | 4,391 | 1,83,551 | 65,449 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,617 | 1,03,865 | 69,940 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 877 | 36,205 | 35,659 |
| Berar | 5,812 | 2,11,011 | 2,17,832 |
| Central Provinces | 3.748 | 1.11,765 | 1.28.135 |
| Total Oomras | 18,876 | 8,35,765 | 6,16,515 |
| Dholera | 1,432 | 1,02.386 | 50.084 |
| N.W. Provinces | 312 | 1,17,483 | 99,250 |
| Rajputana | 1.002 | 48.136 | 20,880 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2.390 | 1,14,245 | 2,01,683 |
| Broach | 3,591 | 18 084 | 1.132 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 44 | 13,202 | 11499 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 43 | 7,341 | 11.344 |
| Coconada | | 1,471 | 918 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 6,441 | 6,855 |
| Persian | | 1,879 | 760 |
| American | | 143 | 7,123 |
| Egyptian and African | | 29,192 | 22,983 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 352 | 3,485 |
| Total | 27,690 | 12,96,884 | 10,54,511 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed bales | 23-1-26 | 1ts Sept. to 21st Jan. This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,533 | 1,98,123 | 1,34,036 |
| Japan & China | 17,091 | 4,80,938 | 4,86,769 |
| Coast Ports | | 10,796 | 7,974 |
| Up country by Rail | | 4,337 | 7,685 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 1,15,729 | 67,882 |
| Total | 26,624 | 8,19,923 | 7,04,350 |

EAST COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 355 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 282 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | 283 |
| Fine Oomra March | 331 |
| Fine Oomra May | 329 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25

| | New | January. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M.G | 310 | ..... |
| Bengal Fine M.G. | 300 | 300 |
| Bengal F.G.M.G. | 285 | 286 |
| Sindh-Punjab FineM.G | 295 | 295 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G. | 285 | ..... |
| Punjab Americans M.G. | 390/95 | ..... |
| Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G. | 350/75 | 375 |
| Nagpur Fine M.G. | 350/75 | 375 |
| Yeotmal Fine M.G. | 325/65 | 365 |
| Fulgaon Fine M.G | 335/65 | 365 |
| Arvi Fine M. G. | 330/60 | 365 |
| Amraoti Fine M.G. | 335/60 | 352 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G. | 330/50 | 352 |
| Mulkapur Fine M.G. | 315/40 | 340 |
| Khandesh Fine M.G | 300/30 | 337 |
| Khandesh F.G.M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine M.G. | 380 | 380 |
| Broach Fully Good M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Muthia Fine M.G. | 305 | ..... |
| Muthia F.G.M.G | 285 | ..... |
| Dharwar S.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Coopta M. G. | 345/60 | ... |
| Westerns M.G. | 290/310 | ..... |
| Westerns H.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Miraj M.G. | 340/50 | ..... |
| Cambodia M.G. | 400/20 | ..... |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

8½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/4

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-34 Rs. 87/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 109/7

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/5

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 105/9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/4.

6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax ee) due 1935 Rs. 109/2/0

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954, 102/4.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Tone of market:—Steady.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 975
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1030
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1015

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 122.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 160¼

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 203½

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 272½

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4 86-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 129 90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120 38.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/6 5/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1/6 3/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s. | 1/6 7/16 |
| American Dollars | 272½ |
| Hongkong Dollars | 160½ |
| Shanghai | 203½ |
| Japan | 122 |
| Singapore | 156 |

Market steady.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Jan. 25.

3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months 5 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

### BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0
National Bank Bar Gold 21.6-0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-1-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-1-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-13-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69.10-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 69-7-0

London, Jan. 23

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d 30.14
Silver forward d. 30.15

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Ready:—21/1/9.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/1/9. At 6 p.m. 21/1/9

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/2/9 At 6 p.m. 21/1/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/0/6

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/1/3

Tone:—Market quiet.

### SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Ready:—69/14

Vaida Maha:—Opening 69/8/0. Highest 69-11. At 6 p.m. 69/10

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/5/0. Highest 69/7. At 6 p.m. 69-6

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/6/0

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 1/2/0

Tone:—Market steady.

## SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Jan 25.

| LOCAL BANKS. | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid. | Quotation Rs a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India | 50 | 3 | 71 12 |
| Baroda | 50 | 4 | 74 |
| Central Co-operative | 50 | 7½ | 53 |
| Central | 25 | 1½ | 23 2 |
| Eastern | £ 5 | 9 p.c. | 77 |
| Imperial | 500 | 40 | 1442 8 +D |
| Imperial Contributory | ₹125 | 10 | 37-4 x D |
| Union | 75 | | 3 2 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE | | | |
| Bundi. | 10 | | 9 4 |
| Central India Mining | 10 | 4-8y | 32 |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | | 22 8 |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | | 43 12 |
| Katni Cement D | 40 | | 110 |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | | 2 2 |
| Shivrajpure | 10 | 8—0 | 49 4 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 500 | 11 p.c. | 617 | 8 | |
| Amritsar Pattus | 100 | 10 p.c. | 143 | | |
| Central Provinces | 100 | 7½ p.c. | 109 | 8 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 88 | | |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 p.c. | 81 | | |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 82 | | |
| Larkana | 100 | 5 p.c. | 71 | x D | |
| Mandra Bhon | 90 | 5 p.c. | 74 | | |
| Pachora Jammer | 100 | 5 p.c. | 78 | | |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 80 | | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 88 | 8 | |
| Sind Light | 100 | 6 p.c. | 151 | +D | |
| Tapti Valley | 500 | 8 p.c. | 627 | 8 | |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.c. | 67 | 8 | |

STEAMER COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Steam Navigation O. | 250 | | 135 | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 250 | | 220 | |
| Scindia Steam | 30 | | 7 | 2 |

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electricity | 100 | 5 p.c. | 76 | x 1 |
| Andhra Valley O. | 1,000 | | 610 | |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1000 | | 880 | +D |
| Bombay Tramways O. | 50 | 4 | 106 | 4 |
| Bombay Tramways P. | 50 | 7 p.c. | 70 | 8 |
| Karachi Electricity | 100 | 6 | 74 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | | 57 | 8 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O. | 1,000 | 30 | 939 | |
| Tata HydroElec. P. | 1,000 | 7 p.c. | 880 | +D |
| Tata Power O. | 1,000 | | 433 | 8 |
| Tata Power P. | 1,000 | | 610 | |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 500 | | 475 | |
| Fort | 475 | | 200 | |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 500 | 90-35 | 945 | |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | 20 | 225 | |
| Manmad Manufacturing | 250 | | 200 | +D |
| New Berar | 500 | 80 | 805 | |
| New East India | 1,000 | | 2500 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | 545 | |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 61 | 725 | |
| Volkart U. P. | 500 | 40 | 635 | +D |

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | | 140 | |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 75 | | 8 | |
| B. Burma T. Corporation Old | 125 | 7-8 | 445 | |
| B Burma T. Corporation New | 50 | 5 | 128 | 12 |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 13 | 2 |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | 4-12 | 50 | |
| British Burma Petroleum | 100 | | 5 | 8 |
| | Sh. 8 | | | |
| Indo-Burma Petroleum. | 100 | | 175 | |
| Jost Engineering | 50 | 7-8 | 78 | + D |
| Mckenzie | 100 | 30 p.c. | 300 | + D |
| New Union Flour Mills | 100 | | 30 | |
| Port Canning | 1,000 | 50 | 620 | |
| Sardar Carbonic Gas | 100 | | 80 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st | 150 | 6 p.c. | 104 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. | 100 | | 39 | |
| Tata Iron Defd. | 30 | | 45 | 10 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co. O. | 75 | | 16 | 12 |
| Thacker | 50 | | 1.0 | |
| Telephone | 50 | 1 | 24 | |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empire of India Life | 50 | 22-8 | 700 | |
| Jupiter | 15 | | 2 | 14 |
| New India | 25 | 1-0 | 13 | 4 |
| Oriental Life | 50 | 30 p.c. | 850 | |
| Vulcan | 10 | | 2 | 6y |

MILLS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 100 | 12 | 392 | 8 |
| Alliance | 100 | | 40 | |
| Apollo | 50 | | 8 | 8 |
| Assur Virjee | 100 | | 4 | |
| Berar Manfg. | 200 | 30 | 380 | |
| Bombay Cotton O. | 500 | 15 | 345 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 5 | |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. | 250 | 50 | 865 | |
| Bombay Industrial | 100 | | 11 | |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | | 70 | |
| Bradbury | 250 | 10 | 400 | |
| Bradbury P. | 250 | 7 p.c. | 200 | |
| Broach Fine Counts | 250 | | 34 | |
| Century | 100 | 20y | 460 | |
| Central India O. | 100 | 10 | 462 | 8 |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 410 | |
| Ceylon | 100 | | 50 | |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 100 | 7-8y | 117 | 8 |
| Cooria | 100 | 7y | 147 | 8 |
| Crescent | 100 | 8 | 193 | 12 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | | 330 | |
| David | 500 | | 405 | |
| Dawn | 250 | 40 | 650 | |
| Diamond O. | 100 | | 5 | |
| E. D. Sassoon United O. | 10 | | 0 14 | 0 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney | 250 | 15y | 272 | 8 |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | | 145 | |
| Elphinstone O. | 100 | | 28 | 4 |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | | 290 | |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 25 | 813 | 12 |
| Finlay | 100 | 4 | 125 | |
| Framjee Petit | 1,000 | | 550 | |
| Globe | 100 | | 40 | |
| Gokak | 100 | 7 | 121 | 4 |
| Gold Mohur | 100 | | 15 | |
| Hindoostan | 1,000 | 100 | 1175 | |
| Indian Bleaching, etc. | 100 | 8 | 182 | 8 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 200 | 900 | |
| Indian Woollen | 50 | | 2 | |
| Jamshed O | 250 | | 75 | |
| Kastoorchand | 500 | | 80 | |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | 200 | 2300 | |
| Khatau Makanjee | 100 | Nil | 90 | |
| Kilachand | 25 | | 5 | |
| Kohinoor | 500 | | 900 | |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | 150 | 4850 | |
| Madhorao Scindia | 100 | | 0 | |
| Madhowji Dharmsi | 100 | | 117 | 8 |
| Madras United | 250 | 15 | 425 | |
| Manekjee Petit | 1,000 | 100 | 2050 | |
| Mathradas | 100 | | 115 | |
| Meyer Sassoon | 500 | | 100 | |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | 60 | 2100 | |
| Modol Mills, Nagpur | 250 | | 130 | |
| Mysore | 50 | 5 | 115 | |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 210 | |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 10y | 340 | |
| Osmanshahi (100) | 75 | | 75 | |
| Pearl | 250 | 12 | 467 | 8 |
| Pheonix | 100 | 15 | 440 | |
| Planet | 100 | | 8 | |
| Premier | 100 | | 46 | 4 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 100 | | 30 | |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | | 460 | |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 250 xd | 7250 | |
| Simplex | 250 | | 178 | 12 |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha | 100 | | 57 | 8 |
| Standard | 500 | 100 | 1225 | |
| Swadeshi | 100 | 18 | 458 | 4 |
| Swan | 100 | 8 | 180 | |
| Tata Mill O. | 500 | | 102 | 8 |
| Vishnu Cotton O | 500 | 90 | 1375 | |
| Vishnu P. | 500 | 35 | 810 | |
| Western India Spng. | 1,000 | 100 | 550 | |

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 25

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | | | | | | | | | | 392-8 |
| Bombay Cotton | | | | | | | | | | 345 |
| Bombay Dyeing | | | | | 867-8 | 870 | 861-4 | 865 | | |
| Century | | | | | 420 | 420 | 416-4 | 420 | 420 | |
| Central India | | | | | 463-12 | 460 | 46.-8 | 462-8 | | |
| Colaba Land | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 117-8 |
| Crescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 193-12 |
| Edward Sassoon | | | | | | | | | | 150 |
| Fazulbhoy | .. | .. | | | 816-4 | 817-8 | 812-8 | 814-12 | | |
| Finlay | | | | | | | | | | 125 |
| Globe | | | | | | | | | | 40 |
| Gokak | | | | | | | | | | 121-4 |
| Indian Bleaching | | | | | | | | | | 182-8 |
| Indore Malwa | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 393-12 |
| Kohinoor | | | | | | | | | | 900 |
| Madhowjee | | | | | | | | | | 122-8 |
| Mathuradas | | | | | | | | | | 115 |
| Meyer Sassoon | | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| Mysore | | | | | | | | | | 115 |
| New Great | | | | | 307-8, | 311-4 | 3 6-4 | 310 | | |
| Pabaney | | | | | | | | | | 272-8 |
| Pearl | | | | | 476-4 | 468-12 | 461-4 | 467-8 | | |
| Phoenix | | | | | | | | | | 440 |
| Simplex | | | | | 137-8 | 138-12 | 136-4 | 138-12 | | |
| Swadeshi | | | | | | | | | | 476-4 |
| Swan Mills | | | | | | | | | | 160 |
| Tata Mill | | | | | | | | | | 102-8 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock | | | | | | | | | | 140 |
| Bombay Steam | | | | | | | | | | 135 |
| Tram Co., Ord | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 106 4 |
| Bundi Cement | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Central India Mining | | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| Indian Cement | | | | | | | | | | 32-8 |
| Katni Cement Ord. | | | | | | | | | | 43-12 |
| Shivrajpur | | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| Tata Hydro | | | | | 925 | 930 | 922-8 | 927-8 | | |
| Tata Iron & Steel, Ord. | | | | | .. | .. | .. | 45-10 | | |
| Tata Iron & Steel Def | | | | | .. | .. | .. | 16-12 | | |

## THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 25

| | Per md. | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, German | ¼ | 57 0 0 |
| Brass, German | 1 | 58 0 0 |
| Brass, German | 1¼ | 57 0 0 |
| Brass German | 1½ | 57 0 0 |
| Brass, German | 1¾ | 57 0 0 |
| Brass, German | 2 | 57 0 0 |

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 25

| | Per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper German | ¾ | 60/4 |
| French Copper 3/4 to 2 | | 59 8 0 |
| Copper, German | 1 | 60/4 |
| Copper German | 1¼ | 60/4 |
| Copper American | 1½ | 62 |
| Copper, American | 1¾ | 63 |
| Copper American | 2 | 63 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 62 |
| Panchteka joint | | 27/8 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61/8 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 |
| Pat Klai | | 74/8 |
| Lead, Rangoon | | 28 |

Koger Brass. Metal ¾ Rs. 55/8 to 1 Rs. 56
Kogar Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2 55/8
German Corper 1½ 61, to 1¾ to 2 62
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼ 61/8

### BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25

| | Per lb. | R. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | No. 20½ | 0 10 9 |
| Kilachand | No. 12¼ | 0 12 3 |
| Currimbhai | No. 12½ | 0 10 9 |
| Elphinstone | No. 19¼ | 0 10 9 |
| David | No. 10¼ | 0 10 9 |
| Shanurii | No. 10½ | 0 10 6 |
| Trikamdas | No. 10½ | 0 11 0 |
| Settara | No. 12¼ | 0 11 3 |
| Shanurji | No. 6½ | 0 9 6 |
| Light-house | No. 6½ | 0 9 3 |
| Japan | No. 40-1 | 1 4 0 |
| Japan | No. 42-2 | 1 6 0 |
| Japan | No. 20 | 0 14 3 |
| Japan | No. 32 | 1 2 0 |

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Khadi.
Textile per lb. Rs. 0/15
Century per lb. Rs. 0/13/6
Jacob per lb. Rs. 0/14
E. D. Sassoon per lb. Rs. 0/13/6
Elphinstone per lb. Rs. 0/13/6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Ins.
Standard per lb Rs. 1/3/6
Century per lb. Rs. 1/2/0.
Hindustan per lb. Rs. 1/4
Fazal (Mahal) per lb. Rs. 1/3/6
Phoenix per lb. Rs. 1/2/6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) per lb. Rs. 1/3
Maneckji (Patangia) per lb. Rs. 1/2/0.
Kaliamardan per lb. Rs. 1/3
Daud Sahib per lb. 1/1/9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.
Rachael Mill per lb. Rs. 1/3
Hindustan per lb. Rs. 1/3
David Mill 1/3/0
Apollo per lb. Rs. 1/3
Long Cloth x Quality
Kohincor Mill per lb. Rs. 1/2/6
Swan Finlay per lb. Rs. 1/1/9
Gold Mohor per lb. Rs. 1/1
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-42 In.
Textile (Hand) per lb. Rs. 1/2/6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. Rs. 1/2/6
Century (Bugle) per lb. Rs 1/
Appolo (Pyala) per lb. Rs. 1/1
Tata Mill (Darji) per lb. Rs. 1/1/6
Sakuntala per lb. Rs. 1/1/3
Sundari Brand per lb. Rs. 1/0/9
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards
Spring (Balance) per lb. Rs. 1/4
Jacob E. D. per lb. Rs. 1/1
Century per lb. Rs. 1/4
Dhooties 10 Yards.
Spring (Balance) per lb. Rs. 1/3
Century per lb. Rs. 1/3
Jacob E D. per lb. Re. 1
1386 Tata per lb. Rs. 3/6
Check Grey Drill by 5 lbs.
Bombay Cotton Per Picce 5/1
Jamshed per piece 5/1
Century 5-4-1
Pearl Pebaney £5 per piece 5/4
Hindustan No. 102 per piece Rs. 5 8
Bleached Check.
Kasturchand Mill per piece Rs. 5/5
Black Check.
5800 Sholapur per piece Rs. 12/10
Gabrun No. 5124.
Pearl Pebaney 9/7
Hindustan per piece Rs. 9/12.
E. D. Rachael per piece Rs. 9/4
Salita.
Century per lb. Rs. 1/2
Textile per lb. Rs. 1/2
Spring (Merchant) per lb. Rs. 1/2/3
Stripped Sadis Yards 12.
777 Kohinoor per piece Rs. 2/11/6
Dukdi Yards 12.13.14.
Kanta per lb. Rs. 1/6/6
Great per lb Rs. 1/5
Phoenix per lb. Rs. 1/6
Chadar Kori Calender.
David per piece 1/1

## UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a well-reasoned article on "Gujarat University", your contributor makes an earnest appeal to the organisers and promoters of the Gujarat Vidyapith to make common cause with the champions of a separate "Gujarat University". It is necessary, I think, to draw the attention of the public to a few facts in this connection.

The Gujarat Vidyapith owes its inception to a resolution passed by the Gujarat Political Conference 1921 which also declared Non-Cooperation with the Government as the national policy. The declared aim and ideal of the Vidyapith has been non-cooperation with the Government. The position has not changed even after the suspension of the N. C. O. movement by the Congress as the Senate of the Vidyapith has still adhered to the original policy defined in 1921. It is, therefore, a sad mistake to suppose that 'the separate, distinct existence of this institution is the emblem and embodiment of a legitimate protest against the existing system of education.' The Vidyapith was not started as a protest against the existing system of *education*, bad as it is, but was started as a strong and earnest protest against the existing system of *Government*. The Vidyapith cannot and will not change its policy as long as there is a chance of heart on the part of the Government. It will sink into oblivion rather than cooperate with the present Government though the ...cooperation offered may be 'sugarcoated'

It may be asked where is the use to continue this institution when the nation has definitely given up its old policy of N. C. O. I am one of those who believe that no educational experiment can be a thorough success under the shadow of this 'benign Government.' There is scope for the matter of that, for educational experiments of this nature under a national government. I hope every thinking man will concede this. The would-be Gujarat University will effect many needed reforms but, I submit, that it will have this great handicap which it will not be able to get over.

Your contributor says 'no one with the slightest trace of patriotic instinct will refuse to fight the battle of and for national education.' He recognises, also, 'the concrete expressions' of the Vidyapith. But he feels shy of 'locking up' public funds in this venture. I think very few people will agree with him, here. In this land where lakhs of rupees are given in public charity, people will surely finance an institution which has produced a few fine workers for the national cause, which has published a number of books on technical subjects and otherwise and served thereby the mother-tongue and which has contributed not a little to the life and art of Gujarat.

There is, of course, the growing slump which the stalwarts of the Vidyapith have to face. But nobody expected that the numbers would continue in the present depression. But I suggest that there is ample scope in the Vidyapith for students who desire to devote their lives to public service or literary pursuits or those who have business connections. Principal Dhruva once said that there is ample room in the Vidpapith for 'Khatriyas' and 'Brahmins'. I would commend his words to the thinking multitude.

In conclusion, I would humbly add that the champions of the Gujarat University are doing real service to the cause of education in Gujarat by focussing the attention of the public to the urgent need of a separate university for Gujarat. May their labours succeed!—Yours, etc.,

JIVANLAL K. CHAMPANERIA,
Arthshastra Visharada, (Gujarat Vidyapith)
Opposite Chabutri Madalpur,
Ahmedabad, Jan. 21.

## MARVELLOUS FEATS OF ARCHERY.

Principal, Elphinstone High School writes:—

Professor Deshbandhu gave on Friday evening a very interesting and unique performance of various feats in archery before the students and teachers of the Elphinstone High School assembled in the Hall of the School. Prof. Deshbandhu is a young man hailing from the famous Gurukul of Kangri where he had had his training and of which he is a graduate. He has cultivated as his hobby and speciality the art and science of archery as practised by the ancient Hindu warrors. With the bow and arrow he was able to perform wonderful feats of archery. He could shoot at a thin stick, a thin thread, even a piece of hair with absolute accuracy. He could shoot with his eyes blind-folded any object in any direction pointed out by the mere sound

But the most wonderful feats he showed were his shooting one of the four revolving balls of different colours and two rupees placed in a frame of spectacles and worn by a human being. He had many other wonderful feats to exhibit, but he could not display them for want of time. Thus we are told that he knows how to shoot the fish from its image reflected in water—which feat was performed by the renowned Arjun, as we read in our ancient epic-poem. He can also shoot an arrow through as many as seven pieces arranged in a zig-zag way, which the readers of Ramayan may well remember, was performed by Ram when he killed the monkey King Wali. We have heard of men performing such feats with the help of a gun but Prof. Deshbandhu is the first and the only one has been able to revive the ancient practice of archery in all its perfection.

Prof. Deshbandhu has further cultivated the very difficult science of breath control. With the help of this he was able to stop his pulse either of the right or of the left hand or of both. He was also successful in breaking into two parts a strong iron chain of considerable weight. Many have been known to perform such a feat by means of physical force. Prof. Deshbandhu is able to do this by will power and breath control. It is his intention to popularise both archery and breath control in schools and colleges with a view to get students to take interest in these and thereby not only to make them sound in health but what is more to train their eyes, their ears, their arms, in fact any part of their body.

# MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

## THE APPROACHING STRUGGLE.

### VOTE SOLID FOR NATIONALISTS.

Monday next Bombay will be in the throes of a fierce struggle between the forces of reaction on the one hand and nationalism and patriotism, on the other, and there can be no doubt that even if the Nationalist Party does not win all the seats it is contesting, it will undoubtedly come in larger numbers than last time. It is a great misfortune of the city that at such an important juncture Mr. V. J. Patel should be absorbed in the work of the Assembly, as his unerring judgment and radicalism would have carried his party to a triumphant majority in the Corporation. If the Nationalist Party is to do any valuable work in the Corporation it must have a working majority, and with that end in view should the electors of Bombay make up their minds at once as to whom they will vote for. The Progressives seem at last to have been stung into some sort of languid activity and held a straggling meeting the other day in a very congenial atmosphere with a view to capturing if possible some votes for themselves. They denied they were reactionary, but facts are sometimes more eloquent than words and the acts of the Progressives—who include all the nominated members and the representatives of the European Chamber and the European Association,—have been before the public all these years for them to judge. It is all right to speak of the ancient tradition of the Corporation and all that kind of cant, but the public want something more than a mere denial. It has been the proud boast of the Nationalist Party that it has brought into the Corporation a new spirit, which was entirely absent before, and if it was unable to do anything more substantial, the public has to thank the Progressives.

One of the main questions which the Nationalist Party will make its own is the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner, and unless that is done there can be no such thing as a thorough democratisation of the Corporation. The present Minister is quite willing to support such a demand, if it is made by the Corporation, but then the Progressives do not want it. The question of Indianisation is another important question which will have to be dealt with by the new Corporation. Very important changes will take place in the Corporation in the near future with the transfer of the Improvement Trust, and at such a juncture it is necessary there should be a thoroughly democratic body at the helm of municipal affairs, otherwise there are sure to be dangers ahead. It is for the electors to see that their interests are properly looked after by men whom they can trust to do their duty fearlessly, looking only to their electors for their reward and not to the Commissioner or his masters at the Secretariat. The Progressive Party has this year put forward only 22 candidates, but in the Corporation, with the help of the officials and other reactionaries they often outvote the Nationalists on important and vital questions. Hence the special need for returning all the Nationalist candidates. The Progressive Party contains one or two members who were formerly Nationalists, or gave their allegiance to it at the time of the elections, but have since "ratted" and have now openly come out as Progressives. All the progress in the city is of a recent date and the Party's manifesto tries to side-track the real questions and only talks big.

UNRELIABLE "PROGRESSIVES."

The best that the electors can do is to vote solid for Nationalists in preference to others, whether Independent or Progressive. In times of need neither of the latter parties can be depended upon to safeguard fully the interests of the people, and the only safe rule for an elector is to vote solid for the Nationalist Party. There is little in the Party's fundamental principles to which even a Progressive can object. Nomination papers have been pouring in for the last two or three days, and roughly speaking about 125 candidates will contest the elections. More and more strenuous personal canvassing is the rule now, although some people believe more in the efficacy of the post office. The Nationalist Party is making a great final effort by means of meetings all over the city to sweep the polls and come out triumphantly.

## NATIONALIST CANDIDATES.

The following are the 46 candidates selected by the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, for the coming municipal elections, arranged according to wards:—

A WARD.

1. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji
2. Mr. Fateh Mohammad Mohammadji Adamji Haji Maniar
3. Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy—
4. Mr. P. A. Narielwala
5. Mr. S. N. Puenegar

B WARD.

1. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel
2. Mr. Mia Mohammad Haji Jan Mohammad Chotani
3. Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master—
4. Mr. B. N. Mehisheri—I
5. Dr. Jethalal V. Vora
6. Dr. Poonsey H. Meisher
7. Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji
8. Mr. Shivdas Chapsey Thakkar
9. Mr. Veerchand Pannachand Shah

C WARD.

1. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
2. Miss Bachibai R. Lotwala
3. Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar
4. Dr. A. G. Merchant
5. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai
6. Mr. G. B. Trivedi
7. Mr. S. D. Navalkar
8. Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji
9. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.
10. Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat
11. Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee
12. Mr. Bhavanidas N. Motivala

D WARD.

1. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta
2. Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman
3. Dr. Narayan Damodar Savarkar
4. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale
5. Mr. Govardhanbhai I. Patel
6. Mr. S. N. Gamadia

E WARD.

1. Mr. Vaikunthrai A. Desai
2. Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla
3. Mr. Haji Esa Haji Oosman Poonawalla
5. Mr. Savaji Laxman Silam
6. Mr. C. T. Lakhia
7. Mr. S. K. Pupala

F WARD.

1. Mr. Pothan Joseph
2. Mr. Manilal N. Joshi
3. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey

G WARD.

1. Mr. Panduranga G. Sahasrabudhe
2. Mr. Haji Oosman Haji Saleh Mohammad
3. Mr. Damordardas Haridas
4. Mr. I. S. Patel
5. Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya

## NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

### MR. HORNIMAN FOR D WARD

The Municipal Office presented a busy appearance on Monday, being the last day of the nomination of candidates for the forthcoming elections. Especially as the closing hour drew near, excitement was at its height and many of the papers were handed in between 3 and 5 p.m.

Among the new candidates is Mr. B. G. Horniman who is standing as a candidate for the Girgaum (D) Ward. Mr. Horniman's nomination will not come altogether as a surprise inasmuch as the public have had some hint in his speech at the Marwadi Vidyalaya last week.

A KEEN CONTEST ANTICIPATED.

The contest appears to be keen this time and there is a heavy list of candidates practically in all the wards. The C Ward, however, promises to be the storm-centre of rivalry between the orthodox Vaishnavites and the reformers. Owing to the heavy rush of the nominations at the eleventh hour, it is difficult to give anything like an accurate estimate of the total number of candidates from all the wards. The allocation of elective seats to the different wards is as follows:—

Fort 12; Bhuleshwar 16; Mandvi 16; Girgaum 10; Byculla 10; Parel-Dadar 6; and Dadar-Matunga 6; Total 76.

There are ten seats reserved for co-option by the elected *cum* nominated members. The polling day is fixed for Monday next (1st February).

## MR. HORNIMAN'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has been nominated as a candidate from the "D" Ward for election to the Municipal Corporation. His nomination papers are signed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; Mr. Trikumdas Dwarkadas; Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman; Mr. C. P. De Cunha; Mr. C. P. Nanavaty; Mr. Cooper; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. G. I. Patel.

## AGAINST COMMUNALISM.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The "Jame-Jamshed" that has been carrying on a vigorous campaign against the Nationalists, and is appealing to Parsi voters to vote for Parsis only, received a further rebuff on Friday last. Under the auspices of the Ratheshtar Mandal, Parsi candidates, Drs. Sorab P. M. Mehta, Jamshed N. H. Choksey and M. N. Balsara, and Messrs. Sorabji Naoroji Gamadia, Shiavax H. Jhabvala, Shiavax N. Punegar, Phiroze A. Narialwalla, and Gustad D. Billimoria, they all condemned communalism, and pleaded for voting according to merit only and not to minimise the work of the Nationalist Party. These utterances of young Parsi candidates were refreshing and encouraging.

## MR. JHABWALA'S CANDIDATURE.

In manifesto to the voters of C Ward Mr. Jhabwala states that he has for years past tried to be as useful to his fellow-countrymen as possible in diverse fields of public activity, pre-eminently Labour. He extends no vain promises to his voters, but requests them to judge him by his past services. The vailless and the helpless could seek relief by his efforts. He represents the poor and middle class interests whose votes the rich man should now no longer take take away from them, for the rich man never has worked and never can work for the poor. He stands for the highest ideal of service—service to his mother-land and service to his fellow-country-men without any distinction of caste creed or community. He is a member of the Congress. If elected he desires to introduce a regular fighting programme in the Corporation which he believes is dominated by vested interests and against which the rate-payers now should put up a heavy fight. Mr. Jhabwala at the end apologises to voters whom he may not have been able to see for he has neither hired canvassers nor hired motor-cars and press them to go to the polling booth and vote for him. His symbol is "Railway Engine".

## AN INDEPENDENT OPINION.

### WHO'S WHO IN THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal electioneering campaign is now going on in full swing and meetings are held in various parts of the city to educate the voters. I hope, therefore, an independent opinion on the work done by the sitting members and of the new candidates will interest the readers of "The Chronicle."

There are three parties: The first and the foremost that arrests the attention of the public is the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party; the second of a few independent candidates and the third of plutocrats who scorn and ridicule the first party. As I do not propose to deal with the second and third parties, I will briefly deal with the first only.

The first party consists of a few young and energetic men, who are intent on ameliorating the conditions of the city and some of whom have made laudable efforts during the past three years in putting up a strong and vigorous fight against some of the arbitrary actions of the Municipal Commissioner and the parasitical methods of the older city fathers. They have in fact attempted to revolutionise the whole constitution, changed he atmosphere of the Corporation Hall. Though the party consists of some men of merits, yet it is to be regretted that a portion of them can hardly speak and write correct English, or intelligently follow the proceedings of the Corporation and can find out ways and means for constitutionally fighting the all-powerful Commissioner. I have doubts, if some of them have gone through the Bombay Municipal Act even once, and, in my opinion, every candidate who aspires to have a seat in the Corporation must have studied the whole Act.

The Party was ably organized by its pilot, Mr. V. J. Patel, and so long as Mr. Patel was at the helm, the various conflicting elements were cemented together, but the moment Mr. Patel resigned his leadership and resumed his higher duties as the President of the Assembly, every one of them began to assert his independence and superiority over others. Mr. Nariman, the deputy-leader of the party, has earned the reputation of a fearless fighter and has no doubt done much to promote the interests of the Party. He is a man who calls a spade a spade, and with his characteristic doggedness and presence of mind has on several occasions successfully hustled the Commissioner and the older city fathers. Still it is to be regretted and confessed that the strength of the party has materially diminished after the resignation of Mr. Patel. Whatever may be the opinion of the other party, it must be acknowledged in all fairness to Mr. Nariman that he along with Mr. Jamaadas Mehta has always put up a manly stand.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has proved to be a typical fighter and the Bombay public have always appreciated the gallant fight of the couple, Messrs. Nariman and Mehta. Mr. Jamnadas, a loyal lieutenant of Mr. Patel has learnt much from that veteran leader and successfully braved the storm of opposition on many an occasion. His work in the Corporation has proved very useful yet his over-eagerness quickly to assume the role of an All-India leader has too often prevented him from devoting his energies in the discharge of his duties as a city father.

Among other prominent members of the party are Messrs. B. T. Desai, B. N. Motivala, L. R. Tairsee, M. M. Desai, Jivraj Nensey and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Mr. Balubhai Desai has sought all opportunities of representing the true public side in the Corporation and he deserves to be returned by the voters of C Ward. Without the valuable assistance of Mr. Balubhai the leader of the party would have found himself stranded on various occasions. Mr. B. N. Motivala, is perhaps a quieter worker of the party than others. He, I believe, has devoted the greatest of his time in the study of various problems and has ably fulfilled his duties in the Corporation. However, the inborn boldness of Mr. Nariman and the constant vigilance of Mr. Jamnadas are wanting in him. Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee has always helped the Corporation in relieving the tedium of the Corporators, whenever any abstruse question on the agenda has overtaxed their minds. Mr. Tairsee is a past-master of repartee and hardly permits any one to escape his shafts. He has greatly contributed to the realisation of the aspirations of the party in his own unique ways. It would be a lamentable thing if he is not returned by the voters of C Ward owing to his social and religious views.

Mr. Jivraj Nensey is a universal friend of third class passengers and I do not know of any one whose heart is burning more for the innumerable sufferings of the third class passengers than his. He has rendered service in the Corporation in his own humble way without creating scenes. His presence, therefore, in the Corporation is essential. Mr. Mohanlal Desai—though a junior—has been found strictly regular in attendance like an obedient school-boy. He has tried to alleviate the hardships of the voters of Bhuleshwar be they right or wrong. If the Hindoo residents of Bhuleshwar have demanded of the Commissioner the fencing round the Kabutarkhana, or the continuance of the urinal near the Cathedral he has loyally obeyed the commands of his voters, and has been a true spokesman in the Corporation Hall.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, though a member of the party has been one of the irregular members. But all know very well that a


# MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

## CANDIDATES' SYMBOLS.

In order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing Municipal elections, the Municipal authorities have printed distinctive symbols against the names of the candidates in the voting paper. Candidates, so desiring will have their symbols published in this column :—

Candidate from C. Ward, Bhuleshwar.

RAMCHANDRA M. BHATT

(Advt.)

Symbol of

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE

IS

"MAN"

VOTERS OF "C" WARD

(1) If you want "Superman" to represent you, do not vote for me.
(2) If you want Semaphores, do not vote for me.
(3) If you want a MAN, to act and fight as MAN, vote for

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,

Symbol— "MAN"

(Advt.)


## UNIVERSITY SEAT.

### SWARAJIST LEADERS' BEST WISHES TO DR. DESHMUKH.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, and leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, has wired as follows to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the University seat:—

"Best wishes for your success. I have every confidence that Bombay graduate voters will stand by the Congress and its mandate."

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, leader of the Swaraj Party in Madras, has wired as follows:—

"My warmest good wishes for your success in the election fight as Swarajist for the Bombay University seat. I feel confident the University electorate will realise the patriotic necessity to uphold the Cownpore Congress mandate and to help form organised, disciplined and daynamic Congress Council party."

## BOMBAY GOVERNOR AND NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

### MR. JADHAV EXPLAINS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

As there appears to be some misunderstanding with regard to the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister for Education, at the Non-Brahmin Conference held in Madras recently, Mr. Jadhav would like to make is quite clear that in his allusions to His Excellency the Governor, he was only referring to the permission granted to him by His Excellency to leave the Presidency for a short time, and that it must not be understood that His Excellency had expressed any opinion whatever as to the purpose for which Mr. Jadhav requested this permission to be absent from Bombay.

## ELECTRIC TRAIN UP TO BANDRA.

### LINE TO BE OPENED ON FEBRUARY 3.

That rapid strides are made recently in improving the means of communication between Bombay and the suburbs was once more demonstrated when on Monday, the G. I. P. Railway authorities ran a trial electric train between Victoria Terminus and Bandra.

The train started from Victoria Terminus at exactly 11-17 a.m. and reached Mahim at 11-37. At Mahim a halt was made as the railway officials busied themselves in inspecting the new over head bridge at the station. The distance from Mahim to Bandra was covered in less them three minutes. The whole journey, was accomplished in about twenty-three minutes, the train travelling on the average at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

The trial electric train was similiar to those that run on the Harbour Branch Section of the G. I. P. Railway which has been electrified recently. The trial train in addition to Mr. R. H. Romer, Chief Transport Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. F. J. Wright of B. B. and C. I. Railway, carried a number of engineers, press representatives and a few guests.

The new line will be open from February 3 and when the track is in proper working order. The journey from Victoria Terminus to Bandra will be accomplished in about 21 minutes.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant, arrived at Port Said at 11-30 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

excluded from the party. Every one knows that Mr. Jhabvala is a friend of Labour—though his activities are characterised by our Capitalist friends as undesirable and misguiding. Still, Mr. Jhabvala is simple son of the Nature—whose heart is pining away for the afflictions of the thousands of the poor mill-operatives. If he fails through his poor funds, the voters will commit a sad blunder.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—the son of an able father—is another fresh and independent candidate. He seems to be a young and promising man if his abilities are put to test. Whatever may be his opinions, I am confident, he has at his heart the good of the country and is fit to intelligently participate in the deliberations of the Corporation.

I trust the voters will exercise their full discretion on the day of Election.—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

### G. WARD VOTERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress National Municipal Election Board a meeting of the voters of the "G" word will take place to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), near the Dadar Over Bridge. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, J.K. Mehta, Dr. Savarkar and others will address the meeting. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

### C. WARD VOTERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party a public meeting of the voters of "C" Bhuleshwar ward will be held in Mavjee Premjee's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Tuesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Dharamsey Madhavjee and other members of the Nationalist Party will speak.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Dinner, Willingdon Sports Club, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 30.

The s.s. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Winter Meeting, 11th Day.
University Senate Meeting, 3 p.m.
Special Convocation Bombay University, University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Congress House". An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on the 30th inst., at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Congress House."

### POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Queda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th proximo.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Otranto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

### BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held under the Joint auspices of the Women's organisations of the city on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to ask for the suppression of brothels or houses of ill-fame. Mrs. Sabarhanoo F. Vakil will preside.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of 14th instant, arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 29th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of 21st instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

### INDIAN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above Association was held at "Damodar Thakersey Hall," Parel, on Sunday last, Mr. D. P. Joshi, presiding. After a long and heated debate it was unanimously resolved that the fee of Rs. 3/- be reduced to Rs. 2/- per month. Rules and regulations as drafted by the Provisional Committee were approved unanimously and a new Managing Committee for the year 1926 was appointed.

### ARRANGEMENTS TO SEND YARN TO SABARMATI.

Members of the All-India Spinners' Association from the Bombay Province who are awaiting to forward their yarn quotas to Sabarmati, are requested to note that arrangements have been made by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to receive and forward them to Sabarmati. Congress membership yarn for the year 1926 will also be received and should be sent through their respective District Congress Committees. All such collection of yarn will be received by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its office, "Congress House," Bombay 4, during the office hours, but all such collections will be subject to the acceptance of the Director, (Tech Deptt.). All-India Spinners' Association.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

### NOT OPENED TO CIVILIAN TEAMS.

POONA, Jan. 24.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament held on Thursday, the 21st January, 1926, it was decided:—

(1) To postpone closing the entries until 10 a.m., 30th January, 1926.

(2) Draw to take place at 7 p.m., 30th January, 1926.

(3) Tournament to commence on 5th February, 1926.

The following entries have so far been received:—

16th Field Brigade R. A.
1/Bn. R. W. K. Regiment.
2/Middlesex Regiment
Poona Rifles (A. F. I.).
Railway Institute, Sholapur.
8th A. C. Co., R. T. C.
Royal Engineers, Poona.

From the above entries it will be seen that the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has not been thrown open to civilian teams as was announced in some of the Bombay papers.—A. P.

Sir Abdur Rahim has been returned unopposed to the Bengal Legislative Council in the bye-election in Hooghly-cum-Howrah Municipal Mahomedan Constitutency.

The death took place in England yesterday of Lady Sanderson wife of Sir Lancelot Sanderson, K.C., Chief Justice of Bengal. Lady Sanderson died few hours after the arrival of her huband from India.

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition (in press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Specially written for Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. A most valuable book for business-men. Rs. 7-8.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**
*TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926*

## LLOYD'S FOLLY.

We doubt whether the public of Bombay have ever been asked to contemplate a more amazing example of official folly than that presented by the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the financial prospects of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and the Dissenting Minute thereto of Mr. Manu Subedar. The Report has not been yet officially published. We understand that it has already been fully considered by the Advisory Committee to the Development Department and that that body has in its turn made its report to the Government. But for reasons best known to itself, the latter seems to be exercising undue delay in communicating either the Report or the recommendations of the Committee to the public. A contemptuous disregard of public opinion has been one of the most characteristic features of the history of this lamentable enterprise of Sir George Lloyd's Government from the outset, and it may be it is intended once again to thrust upon the unfortunate tax-payers, who have to bear the brunt of all this reckless and extravagant folly, a *fait accompli* in the shape of a decision to carry on with the scheme either as a whole or in part and to throw good money after bad.

We should have thought that such a decision on the part of the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson, who has hitherto been distinguished by a spirit of prudence and a consideration for public opinion, in which his predecessor was wholly lacking, was extremely improbable. But there are some indications that suggest that the decision has already been taken; and it is for this reason, that we have taken upon ourselves the duty of enlightening the public as to the appalling extent of the failure to justify the expectations with which the scheme was launched and has been carried on in face of repeated warnings, and the magnitude of the financial burden which an attempt now to go on with it will impose on the budget of the Presidency for a period to which it is impossible for anyone to place a definite limit. We unhesitatingly express our own opinion that Mr. Subedar's uncompromising demand that the Government should wind up the scheme and cut the losses without further delay is irresistible. But, at the least, not only Mr. Subedar's scathing exposure of the scandal which has been brought about by the autocratic and reckless manner in which the scheme has been carried by almost criminal optimism from miscalculation to worse miscalculation, but the disturbing statements of the apologetic report of his official colleagues itself, peremptorily demands—if there is to be a shred of decent consideration for the public in such matters—a pause before a decision is taken, to enable the public at large to realise for what and the extent to which they are to be mulcted, and to give them the opportunity through such inadequate representative institutions as they possess of remonstrance and protest.

It would be impossible in the space of a single article to do anything like full justice to the stupendous folly of the people who embarked so light-heartedly on this precious project, the futility of it, and the magnitude of the financial burden, which for such an outcome of muddle and ineptitude, it places on the people of the Presidency of the Bombay. We can refer, only, for the present to some of the main features. Let it be emphasised, firstly, that the history of the scheme does not begin with Lord Lloyd's irresponsible adoption of it. It was originally put forward in 1911 when it was met with the most severe public criticism and was turned down by the Government of India, in terms as Mr. Subedar says, which would have deterred any provincial Governor less foolhardy than Lord Lloyd from ever broaching the matter again. In 1914 there was a second attempt to have it launched, when we had a good deal to say about it ourselves, and it was again rejected. In 1917 it was, for the third time, disallowed by the Government of India. It is a mystery which, perhaps, may never be solved, but which it would be highly interesting to probe, if it were possible, as to how and why Lord Lloyd adopted the scheme so eagerly when he ernment of India, and the Secretary of State were then so easily persuaded to sanction a project that had been already twice condemned, and what were the hidden influences at work, which brought about this strange and—as it has turned out—disastrous change in the attitude of higher authority. But, be that as it may, the most amazing thing of all is the audacious optimism with which, in the face of its past history, Lord Lloyd and the members of his Government "boosted" the scheme, and the reckless avidity with which they accepted the estimates and advice of technical advisers, on their face value, without the least attempt to apply to them the elementary tests which the most ordinary prudence obviously demanded.

What has been the result of all this reckless optimism and scandalously careless handling of a project involving the expenditure of vast sums of public money? Let those who want to realise the full enormity of it read Mr. Subedar's able and illuminating Minute of Dissent. It leaves the projectors of the scheme without a shred of defence of their folly, but we shall deal with it more fully on a future occasion. We may content ourselves for the moment with a few illuminating facts and figures from the Majority Report, which are sufficiently damning. Sir George Buchanan's original estimate was for a cost of Rs. 367.61 lakhs to cover work by a plant designed to deal with 25 million cubic yards in five years working 170 days a year and 15 hours actual pumping a day. But he made no allowance for shrinkage, which brought the figures up to 30 million cubic yards and six years! And his estimate was further vitiated by the failure to allow for losses in the working, which have "in practice been found to be very considerable." That was the original estimate. As soon as the Department was formed and got to work, a detailed project estimate had to be prepared and the total cost leaped up to Rs. 702.43 lakhs. Now, in the light of the experience of the work that has hitherto been carried out, the estimate given to the Sub-Committee by the Chief Engineer—who it may be expected has been conservative in his figures—of the total cost of the whole scheme is Rs. 11 crores and the date of completion 1944-45 That is to say the original estimate of cost has been practically trebled and the period of time for completion has been more than quadrupled! It takes one's breath away. How can any sane Government in the face of these figures and all the disappointments, miscalculations and blunders which lie behind them, to say nothing of the probabilities—almost certainties—of further disappointments in front of them, take upon themselves to accept the recommendation to go on with such a disastrous project, before they have given those who have to pay for all this costly folly and bungling, the opportunity of saying whether they are willing to stand the racket.

## THE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

We very much wish that Mr. M. R. Jayakar had had the nerve to test the programme of Responsive Co-operation by standing again for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. A dozen of his followers in the Council have given a casuitical defence of the anomaly of their remaining in the legislature while deviating from their electoral pledges. For reasons, that do little credit to their courage, those who are in, refuse to step out, while the one who is out, is nervous of peeping in. They have before them a challenge worthy of a manly response, but their instinct of responsiveness becomes dormant in the presence of a distinct issue. Not all the Bombay Council Swarajists who petitioned the All-India Executive for provincial license have subscribed to the latest interpretation of the responsive doctrine. The dozen M. L. C.'s who elect to remain and practise co-operation in the Council are extremely embarassed by their reasoning and when their leader shirks the duty of re-contesting his seat, they present the appearance of a bedraggled rump in the Council.

In the place of Mr. Jayakar who has effaced himself, Dr. Paranjpye has bobbed up, serenely. Dr. Paranjpye is one of those Moderates who, unlike the responsive co-operationists, know their own minds and are not afraid of being called by their legitimate name; but a man of his views and political antecedents must, if elected, prove to be an unreliable representative of the University voters in the Council. Since his defeat at the last general election, Dr. Paranjpye has been one of the favourite nominees of the Government in official committees. He was in the Territorial Forces Committee; he joined the Muddiman Committee farce; he adorned the Taxation Committee which was universally condemned both in the Assembly and outside the Assembly. We expected him to be tacked on to some other chance he has been left with enough leisure to try his fortune as a Council candidate. His speech as President of the Moderates' Conference in 1924 exposed him as a querulous back-number; indeed his views showed that he was a wrangler in more senses than one. Let the voters remember, that in the last election, all the voting universities in India returned Swarajist candidates. The position stands unchanged. Nothing that Dr. Paranjpye has done in the interval entitles him to a resumption of confidence in him.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, who is standing as a Swarajist, ought to have the support of all independent voters. Dr. Deshmukh has youth, professional brilliance and the ambition to serve in his favour. He is entirely against craven intrigue and office-mongering, and given the chance he is likely to prove a competent leader. We have had full experience of the Paranjpye type of leadership and it is time that fresh blood were infused into the Bombay Council, which, we are sorry to say, in spite of mutual eulogies, has been about the most anaemic in the country. The duty of the voters is to vote for Dr. Deshmukh, the Swarajist candidate, and defeat the marshalling of official influence against him. If public opinion is united and strong, the success of Dr. Deshmukh will be as impressive as the victory of Mr. V. J. Patel over his officially sponsored rival.

## Notes of the Day.

### A Common Danger.

Though the Areas Reservation and Immigration Restrictions (Further Provision) Bill, as the Anti-Asiatic Bill is called, is intended to be administered solely against Indians and all other non-Europeans are exempted from its operation, the spirit which inspires it is a common peril to all non-Whites—the peril of White racial arrogance and greed of power. That the non-European inhabitants of South Africa are keenly alive to this danger is evident from Mr. Andrews' cable which reports the crowded meeting held in the Cape Town town hall, which protested against the Bill and at which the African representatives made striking declarations of friendship and common cause. The Whites feel that the Indians in South Africa are the chief obstacle in the way of their complete domination of the coloured peoples. The latter in standing by the Indians to-day are, therefore, fighting their own battle against the growing aggression and persecution of the Whites.

### The Progress Party

The Progress Party has published its Municipal Election manifesto, which is as modest as its achievements in the past. It frankly disclaims any wish to put forward an ambitious programme and is content to trudge along the beaten track. But, guarded in its undertakings, the party takes almost all the credit for all the good things hitherto done by the Corporation, reminding one of the fly settling on the moving wheel and exclaiming, "Lo, how I drive the wheel!" It is discreetly silent on the vital questions of broadening the municipal franchise, of increasing the powers of the municipality, and even of securing for the Corporation the right of appointing its Commissioner. At an election meeting, however, the other day, the President of the Progress Party blurted out the truth. He said that if the Corporation should get the power of appointing its Chief Executive Officer, "that would surely bring in a reign of jobbery and corruption!" This is an insult alike to the Corporators and the electors representing them. Accustomed for generations to play the role of the servant, the reactionaries, mis-called Progressives, dare not even wish to be masters in their own house. One can only pity the voter who could so far forget his self-respect as to pin his faith to men of such sorry mentality.

### A Certificate For Mussolini.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the bulwark of Conservatism in England, is charmed with Signor Mussolini, the defender of the doctrine of brute force. According to a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", the British Foreign Minister gives the Duce an excellent certificate. He declared, after the Rapallo meeting between him and Mussolini, that he had "great esteem for Signor Mussolini, whose remarkable qualities as a statesman are beyond question." Sir Austen can, one learns, "understand the admiration he excites, and the enthusiastic demonstration of which he is the object." This tribute is doubtless due to the fact that British taxpayers demand a quick return of the sums England has advanced to Italy. That country owes England £570,000,000, and it is as well to show great regard, British diplomacy evidently thinks, for the most powerful personality in Italy.

### The Ex-Kaiser as Film Actor.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of January 7 has some very bitter comments to make about the ex-Kaiser, who has been, recently, busying himself with a novel stunt. For a considerable sum of money he consented to play the chief part in the film which he allowed Pathe Freres to take at his villa in Doom. It is called "A Day in Doorn" and features the daily life of the distinguished exile. The German paper complains that while patriotic Germans want to compensate their former Emperor, he has no qualms of conscience in doing himself well with French money. It recalls the fact that the ex-Kaiser was always theatrical in manner, and it comments: "Now that he can no longer make his bombastic speeches, he will at least compel the world to speak about him when it answers itself by looking at him in a French film." The ex-Kaiser's latest is going to be a great hit for the German Nationalists to

## TURKEY AND THE BALKANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Stamboul, Jan. 5.—Last week, two important events took place which are expected to play an important role, if the Mosul Question assumes some critical aspect. On his way home from Paris, Rushdi Bey broke his journey at Belgrade, where he was very cordially received by the King and Ministers of Yugo-Slavia. He had a talk with the Serbian diplomats on various topics, the most important of which were the already concluded Treaty of Peace and Amity between Turkey and Yugo-Slavia and the Balkan situation. The published clauses of the said Treaty deal only with the re-establishment of official and *de jure* peace between Turkey and Yugo-Slavia; but the Treaty seems to signify something more. This deeper significance can be guessed from the fact that Turkish Assembly ratified the Treaty immediately after the return of Rushdi Bey to Angora and the Serbian King recommended it to his Parliament willingly. Besides this, the reception given to Dr. Rushdi Bey in Belgrade and the words in which he described his impressions of the Belgrade conversations are very significant and much above ordinary diplomatic formalities If we add to these facts, the following two considerations also, the significance of this Treaty comes out in its true colours:—(1) According to the local daily "Khalq", Turkey, in this Treaty, has recognised Yugo-Slavia, as a first-class Balkan Power; (2) Bulgaria with whom Turkey concluded a Treaty of friendship some time ago, proved herself to be very unscrupulous. She refuses to ratify that Treaty; and is even supporting the British claims over Mosul. She seems to have been irretrievably caught in the meshes of British finances. Greece and Bulgaria having thus turned into British puppets, Turkey is obliged to see new friends in the Balkans.

### Pacific but Determined.

The second important event of the week has been the meeting of the Turkish Supreme Council of War under the presidentship of Ghazi Pasha, in which Marshal Fevzi Pasha, the Head of Turkish General Staff, and General Jewad Pasha, the Turkish Assessor on the Mosul Investigation Commission of the League, also participated. Though this Council of War holds its sessions every year, its meeting at the present time and the participation of the last two persons, give colour to the conjecture that important military affairs, specially those connected with the Mosul Question, were discussed and some important decisions were taken at this meeting.

Though the eagerly-awaited statement of Tewfiq Rushdi Bey's has not yet been made to the Assembly, the general trend of opinion in Angora official circles, as communicated to the local Press by its Angora correspondents, is that Turkey will not enter into any negotiations with England regarding the Mosul Question, unless England considers the Geneva Award as null and void and enters into new pourparlers with the undertaking of ceding Mosul back to Turkey.

The Press, both official and non-official, is pacific but resolute in its tone upon the question. Even now the Turkish Foreign Minister and the Press believe that the question will be amicably solved and Mosul restored to Turkey. The "Hakmiet-i-Millie" says that Turkish claim for the restoration of Mosul does not mean land-hunger or covetousness for petroleum on the part of Turkey, as is the case with England; it simply means the question of the safety of the Eastern Vilayets of Turkey and hence the integrity of Turkish homelands. In the words of this payer, the inclusion of Mosul within Turkish boundaries is one of the objects of Turkish National Pact and hence, is to be struggled for and won like other objects of that Pact; there can be no going back upon this point.

### India a Muslims and Turkey

The decision of the Cawnpore Session of the Khilafat Committee regarding the attitude of Indian Muslims in the event of an Anglo-Turkish conflict over Mosul, has attracted great attention here. The efforts of those Muslim leaders, who secured the passage of this resolution, deserve all praise. It was highly desirable that the National Congress should have taken a similar step. It was in the interests of India herself and the movement for Asiatic Federation sponsored by some Indian leaders and Nationalist papers. This resolution of the Khilafat Committee has been very widely published here.

## CIVIL DEBTORS.

Are the debtors detained in the Bombay Civil Jail to be thrown into the company of convicted felons? The situation calls for the immediate attention of bodies like the Legal Aid Society.

At present civil debtors are lodged in the jail at Dockyard Road. Trade depression and acute unemployment have added to the number of debtors. The authorities have, I learn, decided to shift the civil jail to the prison-quarters at Arthur Road. The decision is certainly objectionable. To bring the civil debtor into the society of neighbourhood of criminal offenders, would mean needless degradation. The civil debtor's position is distinct from that of the transgressor of penal laws. The debtor is kept in custody at the instance of the creditor who hopes to coerce him into payment or to "feed fat his grudge." The creditor pays a batta of 12 annas per day for the maintenance of his charge. The expenses are added to the decretal amount, so that ultimately the debtor pays for his own support. The status of the criminal offender is totally different. He is doing time for open lawlessness in some form or other. To treat the two classes promiscuously would be unfair and humiliating.

That the authorities are inclined to be inconsiderate is further clear from the report that the civil debtors are to be removed to Arthur Road in prison-vans. They are greatly agitated over the prospect. The right way would be to convey them in ordinary carriages under the escort of bailiffs. There is no need for the police to fuss about or to mount guard beside Black Maria vans. The majority of civil debtors describe themselves as the victims of circumstances. Several of them have seen better days, while some form the target of spite or impatience. The changes are to take effect on February 1st, but those, who in Common Prayer language, "pray for all prisoners and captives," will do well to pause and discriminate before they start "reforming."

J

## APPLY TO "TIMES OF INDIA"!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am standing as a labour candidate from the "F" Ward in the ensuing Municipal election. Therefore I reserved my symbol "Sun" on the 4th instant. I have been going to the Municipal Office daily for getting the Block of the Symbol for the last 7 days. Each time I am told that the Block is not available. Then I requested the Commissioner to get one more Block ready for me. In reply to my request the Municipal Officer advised me to get my printing work done in the "Times" Press. I do not understand why the Municipal Commissioner advises me to get m printing work done in the "Times" Pres instead of giving me the block of the "Sun and leaving the rest to me? Is this not a injustice?—Yours etc.,

D. G. PANDIT.

[Mr. Pandit sends us copy of the reply he received. It states:—"It is regretted that some of the persons to whom the blocks were lent, have not returned them in spite of written replies. In the circumstances, I would mention that we have placed in reserve with the "Times" Press a set of blocks and if you be disposed to have your printing work involving the use of your symbol done by that press, there would be no difficulty in the way of instructing the Press to use the block for

## TRIFLES.

In inverse emulation of Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Montague de P. Webb has taken to journalism as editor of the "Daily Gazette."

* * *

It is high time that we should explode some of the unchallenged economic theories. It is said that a commodity cannot be sold for long below the cost of production. That graduates are willing to serve for Rs. forty a month, and that shorthand and typists are willing to apply for jobs of Rs. thirty are facts which unmistakably go to prove the fallacy of the theory.

* * *

The story of the ex-Shah of Persia attempting suicide was the result of a business experiment. The Vienna correspondent of the Central News now states that the report "was circulated by a wireless agency with a view to discovering whether there was any leakage of its news." Fallen royalties have thus their uses as subjects of what may be called vivisectionist news-mongering.

* * *

Royalties in office too are occasionally the sport of canards. Only three weeks ago, the present Shah was reduced to a legless ruin. Thus we read the news in the mail papers that "a bomb has been thrown at the new Shah of Persia, and that he has been seriously injured, losing both his legs." Riza Khan is alive and kicking. Scores of times Reuter killed Lenin, but when he actually died, Reuter was late with the funeral dirge.

* * *

Some employers in Bombay seem to be blissfully ignorant of the comparative values of different University degrees. A correspondent tells us of the head of a firm who on seeing the thumb impression in the School Final certificate, asked the applicant very politely, "Have you been in police custody?" The poor applicant, says our correspondent, could not help laughing out wildly for full two minutes and thirty seconds, with the result that he lost the slender chance of being appointed. In some offices School Final candidates are preferred to Intermediate candidates of the Madras University, the officials being under the impression that school final candidates are better qualified for service.

* * *

The young lady was in frantic mood. Her puppy had chewed up her copy of Shakespeare and she wired to her book-sellers—: "Fido has swallowed Shakespeare. What shall I do?"

The telegram came back: "We are forwarding latest supply of Literary Digest."

* * *

Are there Alices in Parel-land? There are, and there are Mad Hatters too, but we shall speak of them after the Municipal elections are over. An Alice in Parel-land is thoroughly dissatisfied with the manner in which the aspirants for municipal honours choose their symbols, and she is putting very relevant but most inconvenient questions to those who want to win over her father and other relatives to their side. She is much interested in the pictorial devices, which are to do duty for the candidates' names, but she cannot understand why the symbol chosen should not adequately describe the personal features. "Why should he call himself an umbrella," she asks about a certain proposed choice? He does not look like one. Why does he not call himself an elephant?" There is a good deal in the idea. "Vote for the Hippo, and down with the Ant" will be, for example, a fine election

## INDIANS' DETERMINED STAND

### AFRICANS' STRIKING SUPPORT.

### PADDISON DEPUTATION AT WORK.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Cape Town under date January 24:—

A crowded Town Hall meeting protested unanimously against the Bill. The African representatives made striking declarations of friendship and common cause. The Paddison deputation has been working harmoniously. Sir D. Sarvardikari wears Bengali dress.

### MORAL ASPECTS OF INDIAN QUESTION.

### MR. ANDREWS ADDRESSES CLERGY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Cape Town.—The Archbishop of Cape Town presided over a distinguished gathering of clergy and laity of different denominations this morning when Mr. Andrews addressed the gathering on the moral aspects of the Indian question in South Africa relating to the Asiatic Bill.

A long discussion ensued and an influential committee was appointed to make enquiry. —Reuter.

### TREMENDOUS FEELING IN COUNTRY.

### VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Dr. Abdur Rehman as he sat in the distinguished visitors' gallery must have been strikingly impressed with the tremendous feeling roused in the country against the Anti-Asiatic Bill which found full expression in the Assembly to-day. For about half an hour Mr. Bhore had to face a volley of supplementary enquiries which left no doubt about the non-official attitude, namely that they do not want the Paddison deputation ever to appear before the Select Committee of the Union Parliament. Mr. Bhore did not give this undertaking and took shelter behind the plea that no such situation had arisen and that the Bill may or may not be referred to the Select Committee. Mr. Bhore confessed that the Union Government had not agreed to postpone consideration of the Bill to enable the Paddison report being considered by the Government of India with a view to make further representation on the subject. He claimed that the Union Parliament had recognised this deputation and pleaded ignorance of Sir D. P. Sarabadhikari's interview in which the latter stated that they were not being officially recognised. However, whatever Government's attitude might be, the non-official members' mind was made up last evening after consultation with Dr. Abdur Rehman. They would substitute the resolution of Mr. Gyaparshad Singh on the 28th by a formula which will stand on the basis of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, will ask Government to make another effort for a round table conference, failing this to urge His Majesty to withhold assent to the Bill and that a strong deputation be sent to London to make representation on the point. Dr. Abdur Rehman had originally proposed that the Assembly resolution should specifically lay down that the Paddison deputation must not appear before the Select Committee. But it was felt that the Standing Finance Committee having refused to sanction the expenditure for this deputation the Assembly should not recognize this body by making any mention about it in the resolution. The purpose which Dr. Abdur Rehman had in view was served by to-day's interpellations. Another point Dr. Abdur Rehman had in view was to lay down that the whole case be referred to the League of Nations, in case the British Government failed India. This proposal has also been held in abeyance as the occasion for it has not arisen. This will be the last resort.

SIR M. HAILEY CHECKMATED.

The news of the important development in Sikh situation at Lahore reached the members during lunch interval and they were quite satisfied at the action taken by the Sikh leaders in securing their release by offering co-operation in the working the Gurudwara Act. It is felt here that as Sir Malcolm Hailey was trying to set up so-called natural leaders of Sikhs to work the Gurdwara Act and fill the places of responsibility, real Sikh leaders have done well not to let the Punjab Governor play that game.

MYSTERY ABOUT PRINCES' CHAMBER.

Members also talked about the Chamber of Princes which has been opened by the Viceroy to-day. They find no justification for holding its meetings behind closed doors, but are still more surprised to learn that even the Viceroy's speech which in the past used to be published is to be kept back from public light. It it, they ask, that some plans are being hatched and some unholy alliance is being formed against the political aspirations of British India to suit the convenience of Indian Princes who are not willing to concede an element of responsibility to the people's representatives in their states or is it something more?

TRADE UNION BILL.

In the Assembly most of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Trade Union Bill. Sir B. N. Mitra's opening speech disarmed the opposition as he announced willingness to accept the select committee's main changes against which he had written a strong dissenting minute. This ensured safe passage for the compromise the select committee had embodied in the changes it made in the Bill. Nevertheless

(Continued on next page)

## RUSSO-CHINESE IMBROGLIO

### MANCHURIANS ORDERED TO HALT.

### CHANG-TSO-LIN'S FRESH MOVE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Peking.—While Feng-Yu-Hsiang's followers at Lanchow are being strongly reinforced despite a lull in the fighting, it is understood that Chang-Tso-Lin has ordered the Manchurians to halt owing to the Russo-Chinese imbroglio.—Reuter.

### BOTH PARTIES BLUFFING?

### JAPAN TO BE SILENT SPECTATOR.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Peking.—The Soviet Consul-General has telegraphed to M. Karakhan stating that Chang-Tso-Lin last evening ordered the release of General Ivanoff and all the Soviet officials and workers arrested at Harbin.

Other official telegrams do not mention the release of General Ivanoff but quote the Soviet Secretary of Chinese Eastern Railway as saying that if the Chinese do not comply with the Soviet ultimatum Red troops will march in and take the control of the railway. It is reported that the Chinese are closing the frontiers to prevent passage to the Red troops. The Chinese authorities have removed a quantity of arms and documents from the Soviet Consulate-General at Harbin.

JAPAN NOT TO MEDIATE.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office spoksman stated that Government did not intend to mediate in the Russo-Chinese dispute but would continue the policy of watchful waiting.

It is understood though it considers that the situation is delicate the Japanese Government is of opinion that both parties are only bluffing and, therefore, it is hopeful that hostilities will not break out.—Reuter.

### STATE FUNERAL FOR CARDINAL MERCIER.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Brussels.—Crowds thronging outside the nursing home waiting to file past the body typify the deep sorrow felt throughout the country at the passing of Cardinal Mercier. The King, Cabinet Ministers, diplomatic representatives and members of Parliament visited the death chamber to-day. The body will be taken to Malines where it will lie in state decked in full robes and symbols. The state funeral will be held on the 28th January. Messages of condolence have been received from all over the world.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Thirty thousand persons filed past Cardinal Mercier's body before it was found necessary to close the doors. The crowds were so dense that they became uncontrollable and it is reported that following a disturbance several persons were arrested.—Reuter's Special.

### AMALGAMATION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING COS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Tokio.—A meeting of the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toya Kisen Kaisha has formally agreed on amalgamation, provided the Diet grants a subsidy by which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be enabled to construct superior trans-Pacific vessels. The Toya Kisen Kaisha will receive 125 thousand shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.—Reuter's Special.

### OBJECT OF GREEK LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Athens.—The decree is accompanied by a circular which explains that the object of the loan is to clear up the financial situation, and that the proceeds will be utilised for the redemption of the floating debt.

Premier Pangalos in an interview declared that the loan would avert the necessity of a recourse to inflation and enable people to save, thereby increasing their purchasing power and contributing to the restoring of national finances.—Reuter's Special.

### GERMAN SPIES IN WARSAW.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Warsaw.—A big spying organisation working on behalf of Germany has been discovered. According to newspapers three of the leaders and numerous accomplices have been arrested and a considerable quantity of compromising documents seized. The alleged spies, it is stated, have wide connections in the aristocratic and military circles.—Reuter.

### CABLE ITEMS.

Valencia.—Four of the injured persons in a roundabout accident have died and a number of injured are in a very critical condition.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—M. Maugras has been appointed French Ambassador at Teheran.—Reuter.

A White Paper has been issued containing the new agreement with the Imperial Airways Limited supplementing the agreement of 15th May 1924 between the President of Air Council and Company.—Reuter's Special.

The Viceroy opened on Monday the session

# "GHASTLY FINANCIAL FAILURE"

## Reckless Folly of Back Bay Scheme Exposed

## A DAMNING REPORT

### Scheme Must be Stopped to Avert Further Heavy Loss!

**"I feel strongly on mere business and financial considerations that it is a serious disservice to the public to recommend anything in any form which will obscure the fact that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme as launched out in 1920 is a ghastly financial failure."**

So writes Mr. Manu Subedar in the course of a cogent and slashing Minute of Dissent to the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the financial prospects of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

The Sub-Committee was appointed by the Advisory Committee of the Development Department which is enquiring into the activities of the Department. It consists of Sir Lawless Hepper, Director of the Development Department, Messrs. R. H. A. Delves, Chairman, Improvement Trust, A. V. V. Aiyar, Deputy Controller of Currency, and Mr. Manu Subedar, representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

Mr. Subedar has not signed the Report of the Sub-Committee which, though apologetic in tone, is itself sufficiently damning.

The Sub-Committee satisfied itself that a loss on the Reclamation Scheme was inevitable and, having realised this, it examined three possible alternatives:

(1) To stop the work at once;
(2) To stop it at some intermediate stage;
(3) To carry it to completion.

The examination led it to the following recommendations:

**To stop all work on the sea-wall for the present and concentrate on the completion of blocks 1, 2, and 8.**

**To reconsider the question of completing the whole Raclamation in 1927-28.**

**As a loss on the scheme is inevitable to liquidate the anticipated loss at its present value rather than risk the accumulation of "a far heavier load of debt".**

Mr. Subedar in his Minute of Dissent, which we shall publish more fully in a future issue, disagrees with the conclusions of the Sub-Committee and subjects the activities of the Development Department to a scathing examination.

He points out:—

that the Reclamation Scheme was **never properly considered** by the Government of Bombay;

that the sanction of Government of India was secured, in a hurry, through incomplete presentment of the entire programme;

that the Dredging Plant was ordered before the Scheme was sanctioned;

that not only was the public opinion or business opinion of the city not consulted at all at any stage in the progress of the programme, but that it was **gravely misled**;

that **grave financial miscalculations** were made both as to cost and realisations and

that, finally, at a much earlier stage the scheme could have been stopped and **about Rs. 2 1/2 crores of public fund spent on the Scheme saved.**

Mr. Subedar is emphatically of opinion that the scheme should be immediately stopped, the establishment disbanded and the plant sold.

## COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS

### MAJORITY REPORT.

In conclusion, our recommendations are that work on the sea wall should be stopped for the present, and all efforts concentrated on the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8, employing 2 trains of dry filling per day to supplement the dredging, first in block 8 until completion, and then in blocks 1 and 2. That the question of continuing and completing the whole reclamation should be reconsidered in 1927-28, when the dredging in block 8 will be approaching completion, and when further experience of the working of the plant will have been gained.

In any case, unless there is a marked improvement in the output of the dredgers and the conditions of disposal are found to be more favourable than we have thought it prudent to assume, we foresee a loss on the scheme. If this view is accepted, it would appear desirable to make early arrangements, if possible, to liquidate the anticipated loss at its present value, rather than to risk the accumulation, at compound interest of a far heavier load of debt at some future date.

### MR. SUBEDAR'S VIEW.

(1) The scheme was never properly considered by the Government of Bombay.

(2) The sanction of the Government of India was given in a hurry and was secured through an incomplete presentment of the entire programme.

(3) The Dredging Plant was ordered even before the scheme was sanctioned and the specification of the plant must have been faulty to give results very much lower than what was expected. After complete stoppage, enquiries should be held into the financial liabilities of the manufacturers of the plant and the responsibility of the officers involved in its ordering and purchase.

(4) Public opinion or business opinion of the city was not at all considered at any stage in the progress of the programme.

(5) Grave financial miscalculations were made both as to cost and realisations.

(6) The question of interest charges was never seriously thought of.

(7) The period of disposal and the possibility of disposal or the possible price to be realised were not considered.

(8) At a much earlier stage the scheme could have been stopped with a much smaller loss and about Rs. 2½ crores of public funds spent on the scheme could have been saved in this manner.

(9) The scheme should be immediately stopped, the establishment disbanded and the plant sold.

## GANDHIJI SUFFERING FROM MALARIA

### RESULT OF OVER EXERTION.

### ALL INTERVIEWS BEING STOPPED.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

Gandhiji has been having fever for the last three days. The attack was mild on the 23rd and we had hoped he would have no temperature yesterday. But towards this evening it began to come on, rising to 104 deg. and remaining practically some ethroughout the night. There was a slight fall in the morning, but it has again risen to 104.2deg. Dr. Kanuga who is in attendance assures us that it is pure Malaria, that there is no complication and no cause for anxiety. Fever is presumably the result of over exertion and continuous rush of visitors and interviewers throughout the day. All this has now been stopped, and it is hoped that no one will seek interviews with him even during the hours fixed for them, namely, four to five in the evening, if it can at all be avoided.

### EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

### FORTHCOMING INVITATION TO DELHI LEGISLATURE.

Sir Howard d'Egville, Secretary of the Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Parliament at Westminster, has arrived in Bombay and will be proceeding to Delhi early this week in order to convey to the Members of the Central Legislature an invitation to link up with the work of the Association by forming a Branch.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle," Sir Howard d'Egville said that up to the present the Branches of the Association under the Presidency of the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament and the Vice-Presidency of the Leaders of all political Parties in the respective States have been confined to the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions, but at the suggestion of the Speaker of the House of Commons at Westminster, members of the Central Legislature at Delhi have been received during the last 18 months at the Headquarters of the Association in Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, and have been unofficially granted many of the privileges of the Association on their visits to London.

While it is believed that these privileges have been appreciated by individual members who have visited London, it has been thought by the officers and Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association, which comprises all the leaders and active politicians of all sides of politics in the Houses of Lords and Commons, that the time has arrived to invite the Members at Delhi to establish a definite official connection with the Association by forming a Branch which will entitle them, as of right, not only to Parliamentary privileges involving the use of the Dominions Gallery of the House of Commons which is reserved for High Commissioners and Dominion Members of Parliament, access to various parts of the Houses of Lords and Commons and constant opportunities of meeting and exchanging views with members of the Home Parliament both individually and at Committee Meetings and Conferences, travelling facilities and many other advantages in the direction of hospitality and otherwise when visiting Great Britain, but will enable them to avail themselves of the extensive system of exchange of information established by the Association between the Parliaments of the British Commonwealth.

Sir Howard d'Egville is not representing any particular Government or Party but the Speakers of the two Houses at Westminster (The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons as Joint Presidents of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association) and the leaders and members of all parties in the United Kingdom Legislature who take part in the work of the Empire Parliamentary Association. It is the desire of Members of all parties at Westminster that the Members of the Indian Legislature should enter into closer touch with the mother of Parliaments and it is believed that by forming a Branch of the Association in Delhi a valuable step will be taken both in providing a ready means of meeting and exchanging ideas with members of the Home Parliament in the Rooms of the Association in Westminster Hall and also in affording opportunities for members at Delhi to receive reliable information as to the proceedings of general interest in all the Parliaments of the Commonwealth, through the "Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire" (which is circulated every quarter to the members of the Association in all Parliaments) and accurate information as to the events and tendencies in all foreign countries (which is circulated to members of the Association by means of Reports on Foreign Affairs published every two months.) In addition a great deal of information is printed and circulated to members in the different Parliaments as the result of conferences held either at Westminster or in the Overseas Dominions.

It is anticipated that the members of all parties in the Indian Legislature will readily apprehend the distinct advantages of forming a Branch, and the President of the Legislative Assembly (the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel) will probably join with the President of the Council of State in calling a joint meeting of the members of both Houses to hear the proposals which Sir [illegible]

## SIX MONTHS TOO LATE

### SIKH LEADERS ACQUITTED.

### NO UNDERTAKING DEMANDED BY GOVERNMENT.

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

It will be remembered that five days ago two of the Akali leaders, Risaldars Ranjodh Singh and Sunder Singh were released by Government on their giving the prescribed undertaking to work out the Gurdwara Act and it was expected that others would shortly follow their example. That expectation has now come out to be true and to-day twenty of the principal accused in the Akali Leaders Case, including Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mahtab Singh gave an undertaking that they would work out the Gurdwara Act and would not take any direction action in future in connection with Gurdwaras. The case was therefore withdrawn against them by Government under Section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code and they were acquitted.

The names of the accused acquitted are as follows:—Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, Prof. Bawa Harkishen Singh, Gyani Sher Singh, Capt. Ram Singh, Bhagat Jaswant Singh, Sardar Gopal Singh, Sagri Master Mahtab Singh, Sardars Dansingh, Bakhist Singh, Pritam Singh, Mit Singh, Gurdit Singh, Bal Singh, Piara Singh, Sahib Singh Kishen Singh, Kirpal Singh, Dalip Singh, Gurbakhst Singh and Gurdit Singh.

NO UNDERTAKING

Interviewed by the Associated Press immediately after his release from the Akali Leaders Case to-day Sardar Bahadur, Sardar Mahtab Singh who was the principal accused in the case, said:—

"The Akali leaders refused to give the the written undertaking demanded by the Governor of the Punjab in his speech on 9th July last year and thus there was a stalemate for about 6 months. About 5 days ago two military Risaldars, Sunder Singh and Ranjodh Singh gave a written undertaking. Their pension had been stopped and Ranjodh Singh was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment. In Nabha state there was some land grant in favour of Ranjodh Singh for which papers had been pending before Government. It is understood that Government has promised to restore all these things to those two gentlemen as a condition to their giving the required undertaking in writing. Three days ago it was learnt that the Governor had relaxed the conditions and that if any prisoner made a mere verbal statement that he would work the Gurdwara Act and would not take any direct action in the matter of the Gurdwaras, the case would be withdrawn against him.

ONLY VERBAL STATEMENT

"This morning Bawa Harkishen Singh made a verbal statement to the following effect: 'I had joined in framing the Gurdwara Bill which fulfils the main objects of the reform movement. I will work the bill. Direct action being inconsistent with this, position, I will not take to it in the matter of the Gurdwaras.' Nineteen other accused simply stated that their statements were the same as that of Bawa Harkishen Singh. The word undertaking was not used nor was any undertaking given in writing nor were the accused asked to sign the statement made by Bawa Harkishen Singh or by any of them.

"Mr. Bevan Petman, the counsel for the crown informed the court that his instructions were to withdraw the case against these accused and to apply to the court for their acquittal under Section 494 of the criminal procedure code. On this the court acquitted the accused and no signed undertaking was given but a verbal unsigned statement was made in the court.

PERFECTLY CONSISTENT

"This was perfectly consistent with the position of the S.G.P.C. which had passed a resolution to work the Gurdwara Bill and another resolution passed by the Executive Committee that in the matter of Gurdwara reform it would not resort to direct action. Had the Government dispensed with the word undertaking and the signature of the accused and asked them for a verbal statement as was done to-day the dispute would have been settled long ago and all bitterness avoided. As it is, the Government hase done now what it should have done six months earlier."

Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh was looking much pulled down owing to his recent illness and he is still a patient in the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, where he is being treated for hernia.—A. P.

### MILITARY ACCOUNTANTS' ASSN'S GRIEVANCE.

POONA, Jan. 25.

The annual meeting of the Military Accounts' Association held under the presidency of Mr. G. B. Joshi, retired Deputy Asst. Controller, in the New Poona College buildings has passed unanimously the following resolution:—

This meeting of the general body of the Military Accounts' Association, Poona, in general agreement with its branches and sister association resolves that the revised scales of pay introduced from 1st November, 1925, fall short of the promise held out that the new rates of pay for accountants and clerks shall follow closely those given in the Civil Department and that due consideration will be given to the special features of the service in the Military Accounts' Department and are further disappointing as they curtail the previous emoluments by the withdrawal or reduction of allowances.—A. P.

Professor Moinuddin Ahmad of Wilson College, Bombay, has presented the Aligarh Muslim University with a stamped deed endowing Rs. 25,000 for the construction and maintenance of an art gallery. The money

# BOMBAY'S TRADE PROBLEMS

## MR. SETHNA ON DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL

## SUPPRESSION OF MARINE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, held on Saturday last the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, the out-going president in moving the adoption of the report of the Chamber reviewed the commercial problems which had come up for consideration before the Chamber and said:—

The question which may rightly be regarded as of the foremost importance is of course that of the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India, and as the whole country recognises, for the past seven or eight years the Indian Merchants' Chamber has made the subject particularly its own. Because your Committee were patiently, persistently and perseveringly, in season and out of season, hammering their views on the attention of the Government —a Government by no means readily responsive to such hammering—the Chamber takes legitimate pride in the appointment of the Royal Commission on Currency and Finance though it could not help criticising its personnel. It appears that there were about 150 written statements submitted to the Currency Commission from Bombay and Calcutta in all and about 50 oral examinations. When it is taken into consideration that practically all these witnesses have laid an unflinching and unqualified emphasis on a gold standard and gold currency and on the ratio of the rupee to gold being what it was in pre-war days, we may legitimately be excused if we entertain the hope that the recommendations of your Committee should have a reasonable prospect of being accepted and followed.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

My remarks to-day would not be complete without reference to a topic which has more or less engrossed public attention since 1920, when the development project came to be formulated by the Government of Bombay. There are so many rumours afloat in the city at present with regard to the probable future of this project that the public are naturally very anxious to know what exactly is the situation. More than a year back the Government of Bombay submitted the consideration of the whole scheme to the Advisory Committee of the Development Department and this Committee appointed a small sub-committee to go into the question minutely and to submit a report. I do not think I am revealing any secret when I say that the sub-committee have presented two reports, one a majority and the other a minority report. The minority report is of only one member, Mr. Manu Subedar, who, as you know, is this Chamber's representative on the Develop Department Advisory Board. These two reports must have been considered by now by the full Committee and their publication, let us hope, will be speeded up by Government in view of the great importance which attaches to this subject. Your new Committee may be trusted to deal with the question in a manner befitting its importance and the vast interests involved. The problem which the Government of Bombay and the public will now have to face is not that of utilising the ruge profits which were at one time promised by those who launched this programme, but perhaps how to find money from the revenues to make up for what are believed to be huge losses.

Referring to the question of purchase of stores by Government, Mr. Sethna observed:—Despite representations sent from commercial bodies, both European and Indian, and the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, the Government of India have not yet seen their way to making any change in their stores purchase policy beyond issuing new rules in the middle of 1924, with the result that the Indian industries do not get that impetus which is so very necessary in these days of trade depression, and the tax-payer has to pay more for the large purchases made annually for the use of the Government Departments."

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Mr. Sethna next referred to the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee and regretted that the Government should have sat tight on it. He remarked: "The Hon. Sir Charles Innes assured your Committee when he came to see them some time back, "that he might inform them that he had given a definite pledge to one or two members of the Assembly that he would give a Government day for the discussion of the main recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee early in the Delhi session." Let us hope that the promise then given will be fulfilled during the current session of the legislators and more, that we shall not be expected to rest satisfied with the passing of one or two pious resolutions, but that active steps will be taken to put into practice the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee. It now transpires that Lieut. Sayers has prepared a report about the naval training of Indian boys and it remains to be seen what are the lines recommended by him and what will be the attitude of Government."

Mr. Sethna concluded his speech after brief references to the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty, the Atley Committee's recommendations, the University Reform Committee's Report and the forthcoming session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress at Delhi.

A DISGRACE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, the in-coming President, in seconding the adoption of the Report, observed with reference to the Mercantile Marine Committee's report that countries that had far less coastal trade than India were proud to possess their own mercantile marine, and to his mind it was a disgrace to those that were governing India to find that after 150 years' rule she had not been able to have her own mercantile marine. Mr. Lalji urged that if Government were sincerely anxious to give India a forward step in regard to finance and industries they should not hesitate for a moment to give her complete autonomy in financial matters in the real sense.

Mr. B. F. Madon, the new Vice-President in supporting the resolution, dwelt mainly on the question of exchange. He observed: "The action of Government in raising exchange to 1s. 6d. has made the position of the agriculturists much worse than it would otherwise be, and has still further reduced the surplus income that he could dispose of in the purchase of cotton piecegoods or other commodities. You will now understand why in spite of the four good monsoons in succession, we have this paralysis of buying power that we see to-day; and I hope it will now be also clear to you how important it is first for the agriculturist and then through him for us all who are interested in trade and industry that the rupee should be put back on its pre-war ratio."

SOUTH AFRICAN MENACE.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in further supporting the resolution referred to the deputation that had been sent to South Africa by the Government of India and expressed the hope that in their negotiations with the South African Government they would not put India in a compromising position by committing themselves in any way.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

# IRAQ AND IBN SAUD.

## KING ALI'S FLIGHT.

The Baghdad corrspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—It is rumoured here that King Ali of the Hedjaz will shortly come to Bagdad to see his younger brother King Feisul. The rumour has not been confirmed up to now in any official quarter. The triumph of Ibn Saud has been received with official disfavour in the shape of strong newspaper articles discounting the extent of his success and the influence of his personality. Nevertheless, Ibn Saud has many followers here among the people, and there are even colonies of Nejdis who have moved into Iraq to earn a living but who still cling to the Wahabi creed. The greatest enemy of Ibn Saud here is the Shiah element. The Shiahs are looked upon by the Wahabis as saint-worshippers and idolators, and one hundred years ago Kerbela, the famous Shiah pilgrimage centre, was sacked and partially destroyed by Wahabi invaders. The Sherifian Arabs, who have staked their all in the Hashimite cause and to whom the defeat of Ali comes in consequence as a bitter blow, are to some extent justified in believing that, so far as Iraq is concerned, they would at any time be able to obtain considerable support in any campaign against Ibn Saud. It is noteworthy that considerable sums of money have been sent from time to time down to Jeddah to help Ali.

Nevertheless the fact remains that Ibn Saud is not only the ablest of the Arab princes, but the only one who has shown himself capable of building up an empire without any aid whatever from "friendly Powers." It is to him, and to the strong if hard Puritan creed of the Wahabis, that the Arabs may have to look in the near future if they are ever to progress along that path of national regeneration on which they have set their hearts.

Bagdad, incidentally, looks like becoming a refuge for decrowned heads. We have for some time past been sheltering the young son of Ibn Rashid, whose territories were annexed by Ibn Saud in 1921; the Persian heir, the Valiahd, has announced his intention of taking up his residence here; and now, perhaps, we are to have King Ali. It is to be hoped that the already troubled political atmosphere of the City of Peace is not to be further disturbed by attempts at plots and counter-plots on behalf of causes which, if not lost, could hardly be regarded as good "insurance risks."

# MR. HORNIMAN.

## PROOF OF HIS OLD VIGOUR

The "Hindusthan Times" writes:—

Mr. B. G. Horniman has resumed the editorship of "The Bombay Chronicle." We congratulate both the paper and Mr. Horniman on the re-union which we are perfectly sure spells the beginning of a fresh era of sustained and useful service. The Directors of "The Chronicle" have done well by Mr. Horniman to call him once again to that seat from which he helped many a beneficent movement in days of old. Mr. Horniman has given ample proof since he dramatically arrived in India of the vigour which he still maintains in spite of all the sorrow and suffering of these years. Since first it was announced that Mr. Horniman was likely to edit "The Bombay Chronicle" several of our contemporaries have given him good advice, each according to its own light, but all serving to distract counsel. Mr. Horniman is, we know, capable enough to know how he ought to direct his energies in the furtherance of the Indian national cause. His has been an honoured association with Indian politics; as such he cannot possibly give away to schisms what is due to the country. To anticipate differences with his course of conduct is too previous; to admonish him unjust. As he observes the trend of things, marks the ultimate causes of the differences that have become acute during his absence in England and brings to bear his ordered mind on the solution of the existing troubles, we are clear that he will stand to the strength of the programme that is best.

# INDIANS' DETERMINED STAND.

(Continued from previous page).

the debate was prolonged if not lively but the bill could no be finished to-day. Sir Alexander Muddiman and Mr. Tonkinson introduced two useful measures to give effect to the report of the Bar Committee in respect of Vakalatnamas and legal practitioners fees so that lawyers can now be sued for negligence of duty and can themselves sue for payment of fees.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

Another important news of the day is that the ballot for 9th February has proved favourable in enabling Mr. Amarnath Dutt to draw the second place for his resolution to protest against the Viceroy's action in assenting to the Burman Expulsion of Offenders' Act and in appealing to the Secretary of State to disallow it or to permit its repeal by an Act of the Indian Legislature. Not that disallowance by the Secretary of State can be expected under this bureaucratic regime, but the Assembly will leave the world in no doubt regarding its attitude with regard to this atrocious bill.

# PADDISON DEPUTATION REPORT.

DELHI, Jan. 25.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Bhore replying to a series of supplementary questions said that Government had not yet come to a derision whether or not to ask the Paddison Deputation to appear before the Select Committee of the Union Parliament. Government would consider the desirability of publishing an interim report of the Paddison Deputation. Government hoped to make as effective a representation as possible before the Union Government committed itself to the principle of the Bill.—

SUB-COMMITTEE TO DRAFT AMENDMENT.

A sub-committee consisting of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Darcy Lindsay was appointed to draft the form of the amendment to be moved to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's resolution on the 28th instant. It is understood that the amendment will first state that the Bill is a distinct breach of the Gandhi-Smuts agreement and is racial in character and calculated to make the position of settlers much worse than it was in 1914. Secondly, it will urge the Government of India to induce the South African Government to agree to a Round Table Conference to settle the outstanding matters in controversy. Thirdly, in the event of the representations proving of no avail and the Bill being passed into law the King is to be approached to withhold his assent and that in the meanwhile a deputation consisting of the representatives of Government, of both the Houses of the Indian Legislature and of the Indian settlers in South Africa be sent to England to make necessary representations to the British Cabinet and Parliament.

PARTY MEETINGS.

The Swarajya Party and the Independent Party later, held their respective meetings. The former discussed certain amendments to the Trade Union Bill which comes up for consideration at to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly.

The latter discussed the general political situation in the light of the Viceroy's speech and postponed decision pending consultations with Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and others who are expected here shortly.—

# PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

## TRADE UNION BILL.

DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at eleven this morning, the attendance on the non-official side having perceptibly increased compared with that of 21st. The distinguished visitors included Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dr. Abdur Rehman, and Mr. Sorabji of the South African Indian Deputation.

The order paper contained motions for introductoin of two Bills to give effect to the recommendations of the Bar Committee in respect, *inter alia*, of Vakalatnamas and legal practictioners' fees.

The main business transacted related to the consideration of the Trade Union Bill as amended by the Select Committee. Over fifty amendments to the various clauses appeared on the paper, showing the controversial nature of the subject.

At question time Sir Basil Blackett answering a question of Mr. Sarfraz Khan laid a statement on the table showing that the total increase in expenditure during 1924-25 and the total increase anticipated during 1925-26 as a result of the Lee Recommendations which had been finally accepted in respect of the eight Imperial Services was Rs. 49,83,000 in 1924-25 and Rs. 44,19,000 in 1925-26. Of these sums a little more than half had been incurred on the I.C.S. and I.P.S.

Mr. Burdon also laid on the table a statement showing that since 1920 the following number of Indian cadets had been commissioned through Sandhurst, province by province:—Bombay 3, Punjab 16, U.P. 3, Bihar 1, Assam 1, Burma 1, N.W.F. Province 2, Rajputana 2, and Hyderabad 2, Total 31.

Replying to a question of Dr. Gour, the Home Member, said that the Government of India received a few days ago a copy of the Commonwealth of India Bill introduced in the House of Commons. The Secretary of State had not consulted the Government of India upon it.

PADDISON PARTY TO RETURN IN MARCH.

Mr. Bhore, answering an enquiry by Sarfraz Hussain Khan, expected that the Paddison Deputation would probably return in March.

Replying to a question of Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir Basil Blackett said there was considerable absence of clearness about the Brussels Conference's resolutions which dealt with public finance. He, therefore, laid a copy of these on the table. As regards the expenditure upon armaments the comparison made at the Conference was with the total national expenditure which in case of India must include that of Provincial Governments for 1924-25. The total expenditure of India including provincial governments' but excluding the working expenses of the Railways and of Posts and Telegraphs and Irrigation Departments was approximately 203 crores 62 lakhs while Military expenditure was 55 crores 69 lakhs of rupees which amounted to 27 per cent. of the national expenditure.

LABOUR AND POLITICS.

Replying to Mr. Chamanlal regarding the prohibition of Government employees from joining the All-India Trade Union Congress the Home Member said: "The only general orders of instruction are contained in Rule 23 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules which debar any Government servants from taking part in or subscribing in aid of any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. Following this rule the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs recently refused to permit a postal union to join the All-India Trade Union Congress so long as the latter retains political propaganda as a part of its programme.

Mr. Joshi asked if Government would publish the Government Order.

The Home Member promised to consider the request.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: "May I know what is the criterion in ascertaining whether an organisation is political or non-political?"

Home Member: It is very difficult to define, but not difficult to distinguish.

Mr. Chamanlal: What is the evidence on which Government think that the Trade Union Congress is a political organisation?

Home Member: I want notice.

Lala Lajpatrai: Does the Government order imply that no employees of Government can form themselves into a Trade Union?

Home Member: "Not at all. They can form themselves into a Trade Union for protecting their own interests. This is different from the Unions among the objects of which are political aims."

The House then proceeded to legislative business. Two bills were introduced one by Mr. Tonkinson and other by Sir Alexander Muddiman to give effect to some recommendations of the Bar Committee.

Mr. Tonkinson's bill removes distinction between barristers and vakils regarding *vakalatnamas* and accepts Bar Committee's recommendations with some modifications.

The Home Member's Bill provides that in any case in which a legal practitioner has acted or has agreed to act he should be liable to be sued for negligence and be entitled to sue for his fee.

TRADE UNION BILL.

Sir B. N. Mitra then moved consideration of the Trade Union Bill as amended by the Select Committee. He said two main changes had been introduced in the bill by the Select Committee. One was that permitting voluntary contributions to a separate political fund of the Trade Union. Opinion, even in England, with regard to political fund was changing and some held that the trade unions' activities should not be complicated by political objections. The Government of India had, however, decided to accept the select committee's proposal instituting political fund on optional basis. His opposition, however, remained to the provision reducing from more than half to a minimum of one-third the number of officers of a trade union who must be actually employed in the industry with which the trade union is connected. Concluding, Sir B. N. Mitra appealed to the House not to alter the bill materially from what it had been changed to by the select committee. Let them try the law and as new circumstances arose they could later on alter it. (Applause).

AMENDMENTS.

The bill was then taken into consideration.

Mr. Joshi moved an amendment that the word "Workmen" must mean all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the empoyment of an employer with whom the trade dispute arises. It was carried.

Mr. Joshi next moved an amendment to the definition of the expression "trade union" so that it could extend to combination for regulating relations between employers and employees or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business.

After discussion on the legal aspect between Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal the House agreed to incorporate the proviso at a later stage and the amendment was carried.

Mr. W. S. J. Wilson proposed an amendment regarding the clause about the application for registration of Trade Union. His object was that a copy of the rules of the union to be given to the Registrar must be in English and in the language of the majority of members of the Union.

The motion was defeated.

The Assembly was divided on the amendment of Mr. Wilson to the effect that the rules of the union must provide for the admission of ordinary members and honorary and temporary members as officers required under Section 22 (i.e. one-third of the number of officers be persons engaged in the industry with which the Union is connected) to form the executive of the trade union.

Non-officials opposed, but were defeated by a majority of thirty voters and the amendment was carried.

AN IMPRACTICABLE IDEA.

A heated debate then ensued on Mr. Chamanlal's proposition that the manner in which the scales of salary, allowances and expenses to which the officers of the union would be entitled should not be intimated to the registrar as a condition for registration of the union.

Sir B. N. Mitra opposed the motion. He said that the object of the condition making the scales of salaries to officers to be made known was to safeguard the interests of the members, as otherwise officers might vote any sums for themselves.

Mr. Jinnah supporting the proposition asked Government to trust the Union and its executive who were not children.

Lajpat Rai pointed out that the scale of salaries might change from time to time and so the Government idea was impracticable.

The proposition of Mr. Chamanlal was carried.

Mr. Joshi's next amendment that Government should not prescribe that annual audit of accounts should be conducted, was lost.

Non-officials scored another victory on the motion of Mr. Chamanlal that in the event of dismissal by a judge of an appeal against refusal to register a union, the person aggrieved shall have the right of appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Joshi then moved an amendment to the effect that there should be no restrictions placed in the way of registered unions in spending funds on unregistered unions or other classes of labour.

Sir B. N. Mitra said the amendment was against the bill because the bill was for the registered unions only.

The President maintained that in a bill to define law relating to registered trade unions the House could very well say that funds of registered unions could be utilised for such and such purpose and not necessarily to registered unions.

Sir B. N. Mitra then opposed the amendment on its merits. He said that funds of the union must be utilised for the benefit of its own members and not be frittered away in other directions.

After discussion the amendment was lost. Non-officials did not challenge a division as there is another section on which the proposal of Mr. Joshi would be pressed.

Further discussion on the bill will be taken up on 27th.

The Assembly was adjourned till to-morrow when it will consider non-official resolutions.—A.P.

# TERMINAL STATION FOR BOMBAY.

## B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P. RLYS' SCHEMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Assembly Mr. Dumasia (Bombay) asked:—(a) What was the area of the land acquired for Grant Road Terminal Station at Bellasis Road? (b) The total cost up-to-date of such acquisition and what area? (c) What area of land still remains to be acquired? and (d) Were there any acquisitions still pending in connection with the acquisition?

Mr. Sim, Financial Commissioner, Railway Board, said:—(a) 1,38,88,789 yards. (b) Rs. 95,19,784. (c) All the necessary land has been acquired. (d) No.

TERMINAL STATION.

Mr. Dumasia asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what progress has been made towards the creation of the long distance terminal station at Grant Road? (b) Is it a fact that the G. I. P. Railway authorities desire one long distance terminal station at Bori Bunder? (c) Is it a fact that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities are strongly opposed to the scheme of one terminus? (d) Have Government recently taken the opinion of the Bombay public on the question?

Mr. G. G. Sim replied:—(a) Grant Road is still under consideration as part of an investigation into the whole problem of railway facilities in Bombay which is being carried out by an independent expert whose report is awaited. (b) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway administration are prepared to arrange for the reception of Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway long distance traffic at Victoria Terminus and it is understood that they consider this the best policy. (c) The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway authorities were at one time opposed to the proposal to terminate their long distance trains at Victoria Terminus, but they are now awaiting the result of the independent investigation before coming to a final decision in conjunction with the Railway Board. (d) Yes, all important public bodies were asked to communicate their views to the investigating officer.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consult the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association about the desirability and necessity of having two terminal stations for Bombay in view of the growth of the city and its suburbs? (b) Is it a fact that representations have already been made to Government by various public bodies that one terminus at Bori Bunder Station will cause hardship and entail loss on the suburban passengers coming from a long distance? (c) Is it a fact that the local Advisory Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association (Bombay) have unanimously given their opinion in favour of retaining Grant Road as the Terminus for the B. B. and C. I. Railway long distant passengers?

Mr. G. G. Sim replied:—(a) As already stated in reply to part (D) of the preceding question important bodies of Bombay were asked to communicate their views to the investigating officer. (b) No; there is no proposal to have single terminus for all suburban passengers at Bori Bunder. (c) The local Advisory Committee of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway gave an opinion on the 29th January, 1925, in favour of a terminal station for Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway long distance traffic at Bellasis Road.

# IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION.

## PUNJAB LIBERAL LEAGUE'S PROTEST

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The Punjab National Liberal League at its first general meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Mohomed Shafi unanimously passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration Bill introduced in the South African Parliament with the object of compulsory segregation of Indian settlers and depriving them of their trading and property rights with a view to their ultimate elimination, regarding it as a flagrant breach of the 1914 Smuts-Gandhi pact and assuring the Indian community in South Africa of its support in all their efforts for the vindication of their legitimate rights as citizens of South African Colony and of the Empire. The League earnestly requests the Government of India to impress on the Union Government the urgent need of convening a representative Round Table Conference for a satisfactory solution of this problem before proceeding further with the proposed legislation. In case there was no response from the Union Government to this reasonable proposal and the Bill was forced through the South African Parliament the League would earnestly appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to advise His Majesty's Government to disallow this iniquitous legislation under Section 55 of the South African Act.—A. P.

# ROADS ON DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE

## NAMING TO BE RECONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE.

## SPECIAL ENGINEER'S SERVICE EXTENDED.

He would rather not name any road after Sir Pherozeshah Mehta than name such an out of the way road after him, was Sir D. M. Petit's comment on the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner at a Corporation meeting held on Monday that three roads in the Dadar-Matunga Scheme should be named after Sir Pherozeshah, Sir Dinshaw Wachha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimpoolah. Sir Dinshaw Petit went further and said if he were the wife of Sir Pherodeshah he would have strongly protested against Sir Pherozeshah's name being associated with that particular road. In the end the whole matter was sent back to the Committee for reconsideration. It was also decided to extend Mr Mackison the Special Engineer's services by another three years, until he was 60, on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month.

SPECIAL ENGINEER'S SERVICE EXTENDED.

The Corporation considered a report for granting an extension of service for three years to Mr. J. W. Mackison, Special Engineer, Development Works, who would be over 56 in May next.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the report be adopted, and that the extension be given.

Mr. K. F. Nariman objected to the extension being given, because it would be showing partiality to a particular officer. Mr. Mackison was now 57 years of age and in three years he would be 60. The Corporation had already decided that no new development works should be taken up and the thought in their present financial stringency it was not proper to continue Mr. Mackison's services any longer, since he was not indispensable to the Corpoartion. The matter ought to come before the new Corporation in May next and he did not see the necessity for such a hurry. He moved that the report be recorded and that the question be sent back to the Establishment Committee to consider whether it was necessary to continue the Special Engineer's post, and, if so, to invite applications for it.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconding said last year Mr. Mackison had one year's extension and he wondered why they again gave him three years' extension now. He was very much surprised that a person in charge of development works should be asked to look after their drainage scheme.

Mr. P. T. Desai was sure even in India they could get abler man than Mr. Mackison.

The Commissioner said Mr. Nariman wanted to postpone consideration of the question until after the next elections when he expected the Nationalists to come into the Corporation in larger numbers, but the Corporation had to arrange all their appointments before hand. The interests of the city, he said, required that Mr. Mackison's services should be retained for another three years.

The motion was put to vote and carried by a majority.

NAMING OF ROADS

The Corporation considered the report of the Roads Committee asking that certain roads on the Dadar Matunga Estate should be named after Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir D. E. Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report to adopted and that the Commissioner be asked that the roads be named after the persons supported by him.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposing, objected to obscure roads being named after their great leaders, and suggested that the Hornby-Ballard Road should be named after Sir Pherozeshah and since they did not want Lord Sydenham's name to be given to Momonwada Road he wanted the name of Sir Ibrahim to be given to it

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the name of Lady C. Jehangir be given to that particular road which was to be called after Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban seconded.

The Commissioner expressed his intention to associate Lady C. Jehangir's name with the road on which her houses would soon be built.

Sir D. M. Petit said he did not want to make any reference to living persons, but only to a dead leader like Sir Phirozesha. He wanted Sir Phirozeshah's name to be given to a big road which was used by thousands of persons daily. He protested against Sir Phirozesha's name being given to that road, and if he were Lady P. Mehta he would have protested against Sir Phirozesha's name being given to such an outside road. Rather than name the road after Sir Pherozeshah he would not name any road after him at all.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to February 4.

# FOLLY OF BACK BAY SCHEME

## COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The following is the detailed report of the Sub-Committee on the Back Bay Scheme which is summarised on page 7. We also give extracts from Mr. M. Subedar's Disenting Minute.

In submitting their report the Sub-Committee do not consider it necessary to deal with the projects put forward on several occasions in former times. In May 1919, the Government of Bombay requested Sir George Buchanan, K.C.I.E., to report on the scheme for reclaiming 1,145 acres in Back Bay, the specific points on which his opinion was required being as follows:—

(1) The practicability of the scheme from the engineering point of view.

(2) The suitability of the type of wall proposed, or alternate suggestions for better types.

(3) The suitability of the proposed method of reclamation by means of dredging, or alternative proposals for the same.

Sir George Buchanan submitted his report in September 1919. He expressed the opinion that there could be no doubt as to the practicability of the scheme, and recommended that the filling should be carried out by dredging by means of a plant designed to deal with 25 million cubic yards in 5 years working 170 days a year and 15 hours actual pumping a day, in two shifts. On this basis, he submitted an estimate of the cost of the whole work amounting to Rs. 367.61 lakhs. It may be noted that 25 million cubic yards represents the estimated cubic content of the reclamation, and no allowance was made for shrinkage in drying out, which at 20 per cent. would bring the actual amount of filling required up to 30 million cubic yards, requiring 6 years' work at Sir George Buchanan's estimated output of the plant. Moreover, Sir George Buchanan's estimate was further vitiated by his failure to allow for losses as between the amount of material excavated in the harbour and the actual filling deposited in the reclamation, losses which have, in practice, been found to be very considerable.

The Government of Bombay accepted Sir George Buchanan's recommendations and, with the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, decided to proceed with the project. Messrs. Meik and Buchanan were appointed to act as the Engineers to the Secretary of State in carrying out the scheme, and arrangements were made in May 1920 for the purchase of the necessary dredging plant through the Director General of Stores, and Government were then finally committed to the project.

In November 1920, the Development Department was formed, with an executive organisation, known as the Development Directorate, to carry out the work, with other schemes of development. As soon as the Directorate got to work the preparation of a detailed project estimate was put in hand which, on completion, placed the total cost of the scheme at Rs. 702.43 lakhs. The excess was due to the fact that, since Sir George Buchanan prepared his estimate, the prices of machinery, materials, fuel and labour had risen considerably. Also Sir George Buchanan's estimate had been based on exchange at Rs. 12 to £1, whereas when the plant was imported in 1921, the rate was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 to £1. Moreover, insufficient provision had been made for the cost of the subsequent development of the reclaimed area in the way of roads, drains, lighting, etc. Forecasts prepared on the basis of the detailed project estimate figure of Rs. 702.43 lakhs showed that it would be necessary to obtain an average rate of Rs. 55 per square yard for the 22 lakhs square yards not to be sold to the public, assuming disposal spread over 11 years, in order to recoup the expenditure with interest, and leave a small margin of profit.

### COST OF DREDGING

The next development was that, as the Bombay Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine were unable to agree to the harbour being dredged over the whole area proposed by Sir George Buchanan, it became necessary to supplement the dredging in the harbour by dredging in Back Bay, for which additional plant costing Rs. 28 lakhs was necessary. Against this a saving of some Rs. 18 lakhs had been effected in other items, leaving a net excess of about Rs. 10 lakhs, the Chief Engineer's revised estimate of cost being Rs. 712.79 lakhs. The cost of dredging was still maintained at 5 annas per cubic yard, the figure based on Sir George Buchanan's estimate of the output of the dredging plant. During the working season 1923-24 the actual output had been very considerably less, but, as the work during the first year had been largely of an experimental character, Sir George Buchanan deprecated framing an estimate on the basis of the results then obtained, and urged that the complete results of the season 1924-25 should be awaited. Those results are now available and we give the figures of the two seasons working below:—

| Season. | Number of pumping hours worked. | Actual filling as measured in Back Bay. Per season. Cubic yards. | Per pumping hour Cubic yards. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1923-24 | 843 | 3,28,000 | 627 |
| 1924-25 | 1,473 | 6,80,438 | 462 |

We understand that the Engineers, Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, are confident that these figures can be substantially improved upon, but we consider it only prudent to base our calculations on the results actually obtained, which place the cost per cubic yard of filling deposited at Rs. 1,-3-0, against 5 annas the former estimate. In effect the filling will take 4 times as long, and cost about 4 times as much, as it would have done if Sir George Buchanan's estimate of output had been attained. On this basis the Chief Engineer now estimates the cost of the whole scheme at Rs. 11 crores and the date of completion 1944-45.

Before proceeding to examine the financial prospects of the scheme in the light of the data now available, we have thought it advisable to obtain figures to show the area and value of land which has been placed on the market in Bombay during the last 25 years, and the area which is, or will, during the next few years, be available for disposal. In reply to our enquiries the Bombay Municipality have informed us that the area of land disposed of by that body during the last 25 years is inconsiderable, but from the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust we have received figures which give the following results:—

| Land disposed of during ing the last 25 years. | Area Square yards. | Value Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Improvement Trust | 32,42,700 | 6,70,11,800 |
| Port Trust | 3,52,600 | 98,97,000 |
| Total ... | 35,95,300 | 7,69,08,800 |

It will be seen that nearly 36 lakhs of square yards have been disposed of by these two bodies during the last 25 years, at an average price of between Rs. 21 and 22 per square yard. By far the larger area was disposed of by the Improvement Trust, whose detailed figures show that in the best year 1921-22, 4.38 vakhs square yards were placed on the market of an aggregate value of Rs. 73.19 lakhs. In 1918-19, 2.74 lakhs square yards were disposed of at a total value of Rs. 48.90 lakhs. In 1916-17, the area was 2.12 lakhs square yards and the value Rs. 47.24 lakhs. In 1920-21, the area was 1.40 lakhs square yards at a total value of Rs. 46.17 lakhs, whilst in four other years the value of land disposed of was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 lakhs each year.

### PRICE OF LAND

Coming to land still available for disposal, or likely to be available in future, the figures are as follows:—

| Land still available for disposal or likely to be available in future. | Area (square yards.) | Approximate value (lakhs of Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| Improvement Trust | 6,434,900 | 1,206.01 |
| Municipality | 394,766 | 532.00 |
| Port Trust | 885,854 | 437.13 |
| B.B. & C.I. Railway land at Colaba | 105,577 | 42.23 |
| G. I. P. Railway land at Colaba | 34,525 | 13.81 |
| Military land in Fort and Colaba | 171,427 | 267.13 |
| Colaba Land and Mill Company, Colaba | 55,822 | 22.33 |
| Total | 8,682,871 | 2,520.64 |

The great bulk of this land, in the hands of the Improvement Trust and the Municipality, lies north of Dadar and will not, we think, compete directly with the Back Bay Reclamation. The bulk of the Port Trust land is in the neighbourhood of Sewri; but the lands set free in Colaba by the removal of the Cotton Green to Sewri, belonging to the Port Trust, the Colaba Land and Mill Company and the Railways, as well as the land belonging to the Military Department at Colaba, must compete to some extent; whilst the military land on Queen's Road, about 1 lakh square yards, will do so directly. But although much of the land included in the table may be said to be in a different category from that on the Reclamation, and admitting that sites on the latter may be expected to offer an unusual attraction to investors, it cannot be denied that this very large area must in some degree affect the prospects of disposal of the land on the Reclamation.

### LOSS INEVITABLE

As regards the price that Government might reasonably expect to obtain for the reclaimed land, we consider that an average rate of Rs. 50 per square yard would not be an unduly optimistic figure, the actual prices varying from Rs. 80 per square yard in blocks 1 and 2 near Church Gate Station to Rs. 20, or a little over, in block 7, next the military area (see diagram attached). We find it far more difficult to estimate the period of disposal. We think that if Rs. 50 lakhs are assumed as gross annual sale-proceeds, and 22 years as the minimum period for disposal, we shall probably be suggesting the outside limit in the direction of optimism, and that it will be desirable to consider also the effect of less favourable conditions.

On the basis of the figures referred to at the end of paragraph 6 above, the Chief Engineer has worked out a forecast which shows that, in order to recoup expenditure and interest, it will be necessary to dispose of the whole 22 lakhs square yards in 15 years at an average rate of over Rs. 80 per square yard, a result which, as indicated above, we believe to be very doubtful of realisation. The Chief Engineer has also prepared forecasts to show the effect of speeding up the work by supplementing the dredging by dry filling. From at the present high working cost of dredged filling Rs. 1-3-0 per cubic yard, equivalent to Rs. 4-6-0 per 100 cubic feet, it is less than the estimated cost of earth filling, Rs. 5-10-0 per 100 cubic feet, and the figures show that whilst earth filling is of advantage, where, as in the case of the military land, there is a purchaser ready as soon as the area is reclaimed, there is no benefit to be gained by employing the more expensive method of filling in the case of blocks 3 to 7 where the period of disposal of the land must, in any case, extend some years beyond the date of completion. As will be seen later, we recommend dry filling in the case of blocks Nos. 1 and 2.

### THE THREE ALTERNATIVES

Having satisfied ourselves that a loss on the scheme is almost inevitable, we have directed our enquiries to an examination of three possible alternatives:—

(1) To stop the work at once;

(2) To stop it at some intermediate stage; or

(3) To carry it to completion.

As regards the first of these we have discussed with the Chief Engineer the value which would reasonably be placed on the assets in the form of plant and machinery which would be available for disposal, if the work were closed down now. The Chief Engineer estimates the depreciated value, based on to-day's new cost, as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Dredging plant | 61,74,000 |
| Other plant and machinery | 36,17,000 |

In the case of the dredging plant he informs us that, unless a similar work of about the same magnitude were about to be started in some other part of the world it is unlikely that more than the break up value of say Rs. 10 lakhs would be obtained. In the case of the other plant and machinery, including rolling stock, it would be reasonable to assume a figure fairly close to his estimate. We therefore take the estimated liquidation value of the plant to-day as under:—

| | Rs. (lakhs.) |
|---|---|
| Dredging plant | ... 10 |
| Other plant | ... 35 |
| Total ... | 45 |

On this basis we arrive at the net liability as on 1st October 1925 as follows:—

| | Rs. (lakhs.) |
|---|---|
| Debt on 31st March 1925 | ... 493.00 |
| Expenditure 1st April to 31st September | ... 25.50 |
| Rs. 493.00 lakhs plus interest at 3 per cent. | ... 507.79 |
| Rs. 25.50 lakhs plus interest at 1½ per cent. | ... 25.88 |
| Debt on 1st October 1925. | ... 533.67 |
| Less estimated liquidation value of plant | ... 45.00 |
| Net liability on 1st October 1925 | 488.67 |

Note.—The term "present value" wherever used in this report is the value on 1st October 1925.

This sum of Rs. 488.67 lakhs represents the approximate debt which would remain to be wiped off now, if the work were closed down at once. In comparing the possibilities of alternatives (2) and (3) with this result, we have adopted the procedure of showing the estimated annual expenditure year by year, after the 1st October 1925, to complete the work up to the required stage; and of entering, in the same way, the receipts as they are expected to accrue. The annual expenditure and receipts of each year are then written back on the 6 per cent. compound interest tables to 1st October 1925, when the present value of the estimated future expenditure compared with the present value of the estimated future receipts, affords a simple method of judging the advantage or otherwise of proceeding with the work.

### WHERE TO STOP

The most favourable intermediate stage to stop the work is, we think, on the completion of blocks 1, 2 and 8; the reasons being that—

(1) these blocks require less average depth of filling and are therefore cheaper to reclaim per square yard than the rest of the area;

(2) the Government of India have agreed to pay Rs. 20 per square yard for block 8, the military area, on its completion;

(3) blocks 1 and 2 to the north and south of the Church Gate Street extension contain some 3,60,000 square yards not building area, without encroaching on the large recreation ground proposed in block 1, and this land will undoubtedly be the most valuable on the reclamation.

The Chief Engineer has prepared a programme and estimate of works for the completion of these three blocks only, on the assumption that further work on the seawall will be stopped, as well as on storm water drains other than those that must be completed in connection with this restricted programme. The available rolling stock is to be employed in running two trains a day of earth filling to supplement the dredged filling in block 8 until it is completed, when the earth filling will be diverted to supplement the dredged filling in blocks 1 and 2. With the data supplied us by the Chief Engineer we have prepared the accompanying statements I and II, which exhibit the financial effect, in terms of present value, of completing blocks 1, 2 and 8, and of disposing of the 2,60,000 square yards in blocks 1 and 2, in the case of I at 60,000 square yards per annum at Rs. 80 per square yard, and in the case of II at 20,000 square yards per annum at Rs. 60 per square yard.

Some explanation of those statements is perhaps desirable. On the expenditure side we show first the annual estimated cost of reclamation from 1st October 1925 up to completion, then the cost of road making, etc., in the actual building area, year by year, in proportion to the rate of disposal, road making being assumed on the average to commence two years before disposal. In addition, Rs. 5 lakhs have been added, distributed over the first two years of development, to allow of the construction of the portion of the marine drive between the recreation ground in block 1 and the sea. The marine drive from this point to Chowpatty is estimated to cost Rs. 5.30 lakhs, but has never been included in the estimates of the Reclamation. It is reasonable to suppose that the Municipality would contribute to the cost of this portion of the drive in return for the large recreation ground provided in block 1. The provision for road maintenance is based on the assumption that the roads made in one year will have to be maintained for four years before the Municipality takes them over. Provision is made for a small estate establishment at Rs. 3,000 per mensem, and brokerage at ½ per cent. on annual sale proceeds is added. On the receipt side, the proceeds from the sale of the Military area are entered in 1929-30, the year in which block 8 will be completed. The area to be handed over to the Military Department was originally 235 acres, but part of this was on the East Colaba Reclamation which has been closed down. An area of 247 acres remains for transfer on the west of the peninsula and this, at Rs. 20 per square yard, amounts to Rs. 239.09 lakhs, the figure entered. Credit for the estimated liquidation value of the dredging plant is taken in 1929-30, the year after which dredging in the harbour ceases, and of the rest of the plant, at a further reduced value of Rs. 25 lakhs, in 1931-32, the year after the completion of blocks 1 and 2. The sales of land in blocks 1 and 2 are taken at the rates and period of disposal already referred to in each case. Block 2, according to the provisional layout plan, is reserved for Government buildings, but we assume that this reservation would be withdrawn, and the area released for sale to the public on a fresh layout. Unless this is done, the figures we have given would of course be valueless.

A note of the results arrived at in statements I and II appears on each statement, but for convenience we summarise them below.

| Particulars. | Gain as on 1st Oct. 1925. Rs. lakhs. | Debt as on 1st Oct. 1925. Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|---|
| Disposal of blocks 1 and 2 at average rate of Rs. 60 per square yard in 6 years at 60,000 square yards per annum. | 251.89 | 281.78 |
| Disposal of blocks 1 and 2 at average rate of Rs. 60 per square yard in 18 years at 20,000 square yards per annum. | 164.53 | 369.14 |

The gain shown is the present value of the estimated receipts, less the present value of the estimated expenditure after 1st October 1925, in each case; and the debt on 1st October 1925 is the present debt of Rs. 533.67 lakhs less the gain at present value. If statement I is an unduly optimistic forecast of the progress of disposing of the 3,60,000 square yards net building area in blocks 1 and 2, statement II goes, we think, to the other extreme: and it appears to us to be fairly safe to assume that if blocks 1, 2 and 8 are carried to completion, it will be possible to reduce the present debt of Rs. 533.67 lakhs to something under Rs. 350 lakhs at present value. It is possible that better results may be obtained with the dredging plant in the future, or that changes may occur justifying a more optimistic forecast of disposal. We consider therefore that it would be preferable to proceed with the work for the present on the assumption that blocks 1, 2 and 8 are to be completed, rather than to close it down in its present conditions.

### PROBABLE LOSSES

We have now to consider the financial prospects if the scheme is carried to completion, and from estimates of the annual expenditure necessary to complete the whole scheme after 1st October 1925, with which the Chief Engineer has provided us, we have prepared two forecasts, statements III and IV. The first of these assumes the employment of earth filling up to the completion of the Military area only. The second provides for two trains of earth filling throughout. In neither case is any credit taken for value of plant on completion as the life of the plant will be practically exhausted. It will be seen that it is estimated that under statement IV the scheme will be completed two years earlier, but on the financial side there is a slight advantage in favour of Scheme III, the present value of the cost of completion after 1st October 1925 being as follows:—

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Scheme III | .. 352.29 |
| Scheme IV | .. 353.65 |

The present value of the receipts are of course the same in each case. In both these statements, 22 years is assumed for the disposal of the 22 lakhs square yards net building area on the Reclamation (omitting the Military area), at an average rate of Rs. 50 per square yard, or gross receipts of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. The costs of road construction, maintenance and disposal are not shown separately as in statements I and II, but are taken in reduction of gross receipts, the net receipts thus arrived at being placed at Rs. 39.25 lakhs per annum for 22 years.

The financial result, if the assumed conditions as regards disposal could be realised, would be to reduce the debt at present value to Rs. 336 lakhs in the case of scheme III and Rs. 337.36 lakhs in the case of scheme IV. But as this may be considered to be an optimistic estimate we have prepared statement V for comparison, which shows the result in terms of debt at present value, if the average rate per square yard remained at Rs. 50, but the period of disposal were extended to 25, 35, 45 or 55 years. It will be seen that even if the period of disposal is extended to 35 years, the resulting debt at present value, Rs. 454.80 lakhs, is still substantially less than the amount that would be lost, Rs. 488.67 lakhs, if the work were closed down now. At the same time we feel that the problem of forecasting the prospects of disposal of 22 lakhs square yards, stretching from Church Gate to Colaba, offers much greater difficulties than that of dealing with only 3.60 lakhs square yards in blocks 1 and 2 in the neighbourhood of Church Gate Station. We are not prepared, therefore, to make any definite recommendation in regard to completion of the scheme beyond blocks 1, 2 and 8 at this stage. We think that the matter should be further considered and decided in 1927-28, when the dredging in the Military area is approaching completion, and when the plant working in the harbour will have to stop work if the completion of the remainder of the scheme is then dropped. In the meantime further experience of the working of the dredging plant will have been gained, and the figures we have given can be revised each year as the results for the season are available. If these recommendations are accepted some reduction in the Establishment Charges of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme should be possible, as well as in the overhead expenses.

Before closing our report we desire to refer to a few other points a consideration of which might, we think, assist towards a solution of the problem when the time comes for a decision to be made. The Chief Engineer has informed us that since the construction of the sea wall there are signs of natural silting within the reclaimed area, and that a survey, made in November 1924, showed that about half a million cubic yards of material had been deposited in this way. A further survey is to be made next November and, as a result of the extension of the sea wall, may show additional accretion. No allowance for such silting has been made in our calculations, but, as this might be an important factor, we suggest that steps should, if possible, be taken to encourage this natural action.

### MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION.

The present high cost of building is likely to have a deterrent effect in the matter of disposal of the land on the Reclamation. We therefore suggest that steps should be taken to ascertain what, if any, reduction could be effected if Government supplied stone to builders from the Kandivli Quarry at cost price. Assuming that the cost of a block of flats to-day is not less than Rs. 50,000 a flat, then taking 9 per cent. to cover interest at 6 per cent., plus the usual outgoings, the rent would be Rs. 375 a month, even if the land cost nothing. Taking 1,200 square yards of land at Rs. 50 per square yard for a block of 6 flats, the rent of each flat works out to Rs. 450 per month. If the average building plot is taken at 1,200 square yards there will be some 1,800 such plots on the whole Reclamation. An investor is not likely to put money into a building unless there is a reasonable prospect of a demand for the accommodation and as the demand will depend on the rent charged, the prospects of disposal of the area would be improved if means could be found to enable builders to erect houses at moderate cost.

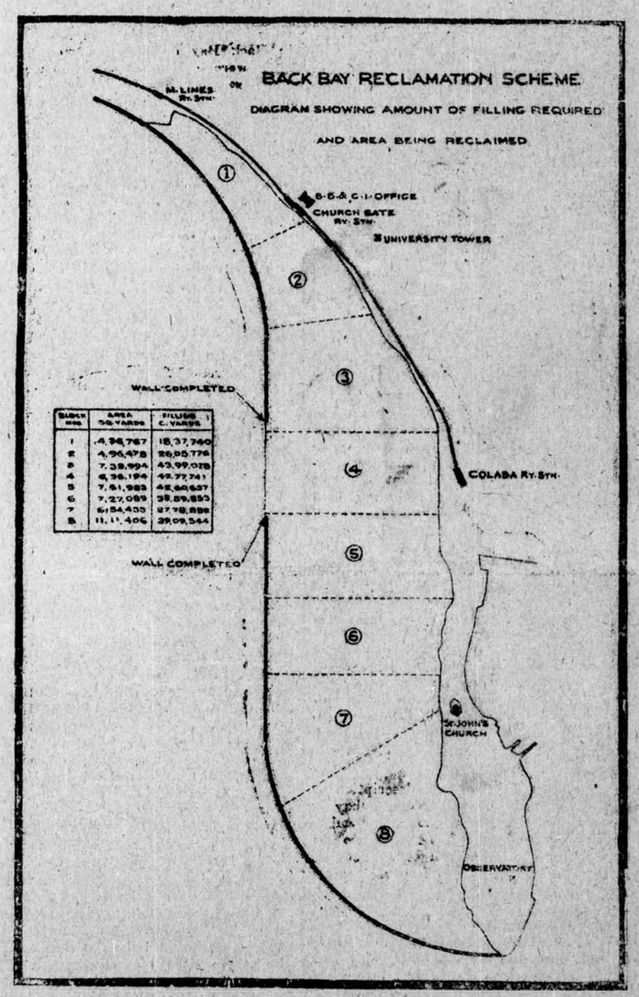
If the reclamation were completed and built over, the municipal property tax at 11 per cent. on the rateable value would amount to a very large annual sum. We are not aware whether the reclaimed area will necessarily be included within municipal limits on its completion, but we suggest that the legal aspect of the case should be examined. If it is optional on Government to allow the area to be included, there would appear to be possibilities for negotiation with the Municipality in the future for an annual contribution out of the general tax on account of the great additional amenities which the reclamation will provide. So far, it has been assumed that the 187 acres of additional open spaces, and 4 miles of Marine drive, will be paid for entirely by the purchasers of the land on the reclamation. It does not seem unreasonable that the people of Bombay, in the next generation, should contribute something towards the cost of the great additional facilities which the public in general will secure.

We desire to record our acknowledgements of the assistance rendered to us by the Chief Engineer, Mr. H. A. Elgee, in providing us with the figures on which we have base our conclusions, and by Mr. S. P. Gheewala, M.A., Senior Superintendent, Secretariat, who has acted as our Secretary.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
(Chairman).
R. H. A. DELVES,
(Member).
A. V. V. AIYAR,
(Co-opted Member).
S. P. GHEEWALA,
(Secretary).

18th November 1925.

Note.—Mr. Subedar has not signed the report of the majority. His separate report is attached. The error referred to by Mr. Subedar, which appeared in the first print of our report, has been corrected. Our conclusions and recommendations are not affected by this alteration.


BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.
DIAGRAM SHOWING AMOUNT OF FILLING REQUIRED AND AREA BEING RECLAIMED
M. LINES Ry. Sta.
G.I.P. & C.I. OFFICE
CHURCH GATE Ry. Sta.
UNIVERSITY TOWER
WALL COMPLETED
WALL COMPLETED
COLABA Ry. Sta.
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
OBSERVATORY
BLOCK NOS. | AREA SQ. YARDS | FILLING C. YARDS
1 | 4,96,787 | 18,37,740
2 | 4,96,478 | 25,05,776
3 | 7,38,994 | 43,99,078
4 | 6,98,196 | 42,77,741
5 | 7,81,983 | 48,64,637
6 | 7,27,089 | 38,59,853
7 | 6,54,403 | 27,78,888
8 | 11,11,406 | 29,09,544

## MR. SUBEDAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Mr. Manu Subedar, who has not signed the Report has appended a long minute of dissent, in the course of which, he says:—

I regret the necessity of writing a separate report, but as the difference of opinion with my colleagues is serious, I think it fair to present the conclusions which I have reached in a separate report for the Special Committee, in the first instance, and then, for the public of Bombay.

As the only non-official member of this Sub-Committee I had considerable difficulty with the Department in securing the necessary papers relating to the programme as it was passed by the Government of Bombay and sanctioned by the Government of India. I append a letter, which I was compelled to write to the Chairman of the Committee before some of the things that I wanted were made available.

During the discussion of the report some question arose as to the exact terms of reference to the Financial Sub-Committee. I have to point out that the terms of reference for the purposes of this report must be the terms, which were declared before the Bombay Legislative Council on 24th October 1924 by the Member of Government in charge as follows:—

"In view of the conclusions arrived at during the period of war-boom that the land available in Bombay was inadequate having proved erroneous, this Council recommends to Government that a committee with a non-official majority be forthwith appointed to enquire into the activities of the Development Department."

The main issue to consider is whether the reclamation scheme as it was originally conceived and projected could be completed without serious harm to public interests. My colleagues have in their report declined to answer this one simple question. They have admitted that there will be loss on the scheme whichever way it is considered, but they have not tried to give any indication of the amount of such loss on the date when the books of the Department are to be finally closed. Taking their own Statement V (appendix) and taking the period of disposal at 55 years after land is ready for sale at the rate of 40,000 square yards a year (an area equal to the entire Ballard Estate) the loss as written back on 1st October 1925 is (33.89 *plus* 533.67) Rs. 567.56 lakhs. This huge sum means that at simple interest alone for all times to come every year Bombay Presidency would have to find Rs. 34 lakhs. This loss is not fictitious on real, because Government funds are borrowed funds and the benefit of liquidation in the case of limited liability companies and of bankruptcy laws in the case of individuals is not available to Government. The point to consider is that by immediate complete stoppage this loss, as will be shown further, would be (533.67—45) Rs. 488.67 lakhs. But this loss is very much increased by continuing. According to the most favourable presentation of the project by my colleagues in their statement III this loss is increased to Rs. 19.488 crores. According to them the expenditure is as follows:—

| Expenditure as on 1-10-25. | | Receipts as on 1-10-25 |
|---|---|---|
| 488.67 | | 173.66 |
| 352.29 | | 371.30 |
| 840.96 | minus | 549.96 |

Rs. 291.00 lakhs debt left over as a dead loss as on 1st October 1925.

But in showing Rs. 488.67 lakhs as debt on 1st October 1925, credit is already taken for assets sold at Rs. 45 lakhs. If these assets are sold, they cannot be used again. A very small error therefore of Rs. 45

(Continued on next page.)

# FOLLY OF BACK BAY SCHEME.

(Continued from previous page.)

lakhs has crept in the official presentation.* This increases the debt left over to Rs. 291.00 lakhs, *plus* Rs. 45 lakhs equal to Rs. 336 lakhs. This amount (Rs. 336 lakhs) written down to 1951-52 when the sales are supposed to be completed, gives the figure of loss at Rs. 19.488 crores.

### COMPLETION OF SCHEME UNTHINKABLE.

I speak of "loss" as it is spoken of in business at the moment when an enterprise is completed or abandoned. The clear indication out of these bald facts is that *it is unthinkable that the Scheme could be completed, as far as one can see into the future, without grave risk of heavy losses that will put an intolerable burden on the taxpayer of the province for all times.* The number of circumstances that can vary up to the moment of completion and final disposal are many and the thought of these adds an element of serious uncertainty, that would prevent any reasonably prudent businessman from going ahead and must induce him to cut his losses. My colleagues have skirted round this question and have declined to take the responsibility of advising Government to consider the project as such, hopeless on financial grounds. I, as the only non-official on the Sub-Committee and as a representative of the tax-payer, must do my duty and in view of the disclosures during the enquiry and careful financial calculations ask for the Back Bay Reclamation to be stopped here and now. I would consider the additional expenditure of a single rupee on the Scheme as unwarranted waste of public funds and dereliction of duty on the part of Government towards the population under their charge.

My colleagues have sought to minimise the loss by modifying the programme, but their report leaves considerable doubt on the ultimate issue which is not justified by the figures in their possession. They recommend reconsideration of the Scheme in 1927-28 but this recommendation, is bound to mislead the public into a hope that there is some chance for the position being retrieved. I do not find any justification for holding out such hope and while I cannot for obvious reasons enter into any political considerations, that may weigh with Government such as the question of prestige, I feel strongly on mere business and financial considerations that it is a serious disservice to the public to recommend anything in any form which will obscure the fact that *the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme as launched out in* 1920 is a ghastly financial failure.

Subject to due emphasis on this fact and to there being no misapprehension about it, I shall examine further whether there are any means of reducing the great loss from the activities of the Development Department in this direction so far.

My colleagues have decided that "it is not necessary" to deal with the projects put forward on several occasions in former times. I think it must be stated that such earlier projects involved reclamation at a very low cost.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FEARS.

I must point out that the scheme, which was submitted by the Government of Bombay in January 1911, was turned down by the Government of India in terms that should have deterred any provincial Government less toothardy than that of Sir George Lloyd from ever broaching the matter again.

"The Government of India replied on 11th October 1911, and said that before any representations could be made to the Secretary of State they must be satisfied that the works would be re-productive, and for that purpose there was partically no data available. The Government of India did not wish to question the accuracy of the skilled engineers who had advised the Government of Bombay, but their figures had not been placed before the Government of India, and all that could be said on a general review of the case was that large estimates of that type were particularly liable to be exceeded, and that even in Bombay experience of that type of reclamation on an open sea front was limited. On the proposal that the scheme, if undertaken, should be executed by Government in preference to private agency, the Government of India were not convinced on the information before them that the scheme, if undertaken, should be executed by Government in preference to private agency, and asked that the matter should be further investigated and finally they enquired what would be the cost of the detailed surveys and estimates which would be necessary before the scheme could be recommended to the Secretary of State."

Why the Government of India ever departed from the canons of wisdom embodied in their comments on the Government of Bombay's scheme, I do not know.

The Government of Bombay got a survey made by Messrs. Lowther and Kidd and secured a report from the Committee, which had been appointed for this purpose in 1912, to the effect that the scheme was not only financially sound but that it added to the beauty of the city.

The estimated cost at that time was Rs. 9.6 per square yard. The Government of India disapproved of the programme and were prepared only to sanction the recovery of 84 acres at a cost of Rs. 37 lakhs.

The Government of Bombay made another attempt by a larger and more influential Committete, which issued their report in 1914.

Views expressed before this Committee indicated that influential opinion was seriously divided on the need of reclamation, but many witnesses were impressed by the requirements for land for certain public and educational institutions.*

The specific recommendation of this Committee, however, covered reclamation of an area of about 100 acres.

In 1917 the Government of India for the third time turned down the proposal of the Government of Bombay and would not agree to the reclamation scheme for even 220 acres. Since then there was nothing whatsoever for the Government of Bombay to go upon in the nature of new facts except enquiries by a local syndicate and by an English firm for carrying on sectional reclamation on their own risk.

Sir George Buchanan in propaganda note on Back Bay Reclamation (price 2d.) says:—

"Since that date the scheme has been periodically revived and discussed, the extent of reclamation varying from the whole of Back Bay between Colaba Point and Malabar Point, an area of 3,576 acres, down to one of 200 acres, but it was not until the appointment of the Right Honourable Sir George Lloyd to the Governorship of Bombay that a serious attempt was made to produce a practicable workable scheme not only from the Engineering but from the Financial point of view."

This was finally accomplished and the sanction of the Secretary of State to the project received in 1920.

"As the filling is completed it will be covered with a layer 12 inches thick of dry earth and equipped with drains, roads, water, lights, etc., and after making ample provisions for playing grounds and open spaces two and a quarter million square yards will be available for building purposes, whilst on a very conservative estimate of land values it is confidently believed that *not only will the reclaimed work pay for itself but there will be a handsome surplus from sales.*"

### RESPONSIBILITY OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The reproach for the launching out of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme falls entirely on the Government of Bombay. Sir Chimanlal, in reply to Mr. Haveliwala, said on the 14th March 1921:—

"The real fact was that the Bombay Government put forward a scheme but the Government of India turned it down. It was after persistent efforts that Government were able to induce the higher authorities on this occasion to sanction the scheme."

From the moment that a report was called for in May 1919 from Sir George Buchanan, there was no effort on the part of the Government of Bombay to ascertain the views of public bodies or to consult public opinion generally. As a matter of fact the previous approach to influential and representative persons for their views on reclamation had yielded vague support to the idea of restricted reclamation for certain purposes in the impression that the costs were very low, that is to say, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per square yard. Even in the earlier stages several public bodies and notably the Indian Merchants' Chamber had opposed the idea of reclamation.

This disregard of reasonable spirit of criticism from the public could not be better illustrated than by referring to the pertinent question raised by Dr. Sukhia, representative of the Bombay Municipality on the Advisory Committee, in his letter to the Department, dated 20th June 1921. Dr. Sukhia proposed that the following question be discussed at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee:—

"Whether the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme should not be abandoned for the present or postponed for at least five years."

In a reply under the signature of Sir Lawless Hepper, dated 25th June 1921, I find the extraordinary statetment that—

"Whether or not the policy adopted by Government in regard to the Reclamation of Back Bay should be reversed is not therefore a matter which can suitably be discussed by the Advisory Committee."

The only body of non-official men, which was associated with the Department, was thus definitely debarred from discussing the scheme at a time when such discussion might probably have brought forward facts now elicited and saved three or four crores of rupees. The public of Bombay, even if they overlook the grave miscalculations and errors for which Government are responsible, must find it difficult to condone this studied disregard of public criticism and marked impatience with representatives of the public seeking legitimate explanations of policy. The fact that the Government now turn for advice and moral support to the same body spurned in 1921 can be only explained in my mind by the change for the better that has since taken place in the head of the administration of the province.

Proceeding Mr. Subedar says: "I have asked the Department during the enquiry to make available to me all papers submitted by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India giving the financial aspects of the scheme for the latter's sanction. From such papers as have been made available to me, it is clear that the financial aspects of the scheme could not have been considered by the Government of Bombay at all carefully during the short period after the report and their submission of the project for sanction of the Government of India."

In another part of his minutes Mr. Subedar points how the public were misled by successive defenders of the Dvelopment Department:—

### HOW THE PUBLIC WERE MISLED.

I shall now give an illustration of the very misleading impression, which each successive defender of the Department on behalf of Government has given from time to time.

On 28th February 1921 in the Bombay Legislative Council, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said:—

"It is not for the benefit of the masses. The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is primarily for the classes."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in reply said:—

"I am quite prepared to answer the question put by Rao Bahadur Chitale, namely, whether the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will be for the masses or for the classes. The land produced by the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will certainly be for people who will pay for it. But Rao Bahadur Chitale will remember that thirty or forty crores of rupees, the profit which will be realised out of the land that will be reclaimed, will be available for ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes. That money will be available to Government; that money will be available to this Council; and you can do anything you like with it for the benefit of the poor and working classes."

On 14th March 1921, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

'The cost of reclamation is calculated to be about Rs. 10 including the cost of reclamation, the interest and the sinking fund. But even supposing we can get land for Rs. 20 making all liberal allowances for mistakes and miscalculations which we do not anticipate, still bearing in mind the present market value of the land, we would make a very, very big profit on that scheme. That, in outline, is the Back Bay Scheme."

Sir Geore Curtis on July 15th, 1921.

"put down the cost of reclamation at five million sterling. In return for this sum, Government hope to secure at the end of seven years four million square yards of building ground. Part of this will be ready in four years. It is beyond my province to suggest what the return per square yard would be some years hence. Recent sales, however, of land within half a mile of the area to be reclaimed show a return of £10 per square yard. Even assuming that the actual return secured would be only half of this, it is clear that the scheme is likely to be extremely profitable."

Mr. St. Nihal Singh in his propaganda pamphlet said:—

"Most of the land, which is being reclamed is to be reserved for building purposes. Since, as a rule, the sides will command a view of the sea, and since they will be in the immediate neighbourhood or parks and playgrounds, their attraction will prove irresistable."

As late as 19th February, 1924, Mr. Cadell as Finance Member of the Government of Bombay estimated the value of the area to be reclaimed on the Back Bay at Rs. 100 a square yard and said:—

"It is not sufficient to have good intentions only and I wish to explain that we have full confidence in our financial position.....It is calculated that the cost of the Reclamation Works including both Back Bay and East Colaba will fall well within the final estimate of nearly Rs. 8 crores exclusive of interest, and that if we sell to the public about one-third of the area reclaimed from the sea, we shall recover the whole outgoings of the enterprise including interest with a very handsome balance in hand."

"In regard to the commitments relating to Development Department we have every expectation, as I have already explained that the capital charges of the Back Bay Reclamation will be repaid within a period of 15 years and that these great works will be a source of permanent assistance to our revenue."

Having given a lugubrious description of the efforts of the Government of Bombay in developing Bombay, the Finance Member of the Government from his high place in the Council on the occasion of the budget let fall like an oracle the following piece of wisdom:—

"The citizens of Bombay may perhaps find some day that the Government of England may send representatives to inquire and learn from the citizens of Bombay how best to convert their aspirations into solid fact."

I do not think. The inquiry, which is overdue from London, is into the process, by which an irresponsible Government has involved crores of rupees of the public into unproductive channels, making a dead loss in order to satisfy, not the aspirations of the people, but of highly placed officials whose greed was for glorification.

On 10th March 1924 in the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said:

'In the Back Bay Reclamation nothing can be done. It is admitted on all hands that we must go ahead and finish it. I do not wish to express an opinion as to the value of land to-day round and about the Reclamation. I leave that to honourable members who know the city of Bombay. I can tell you that the statement made by Government some two years ago to the Indian Merchants' Chamber that *the land on the Reclamation, when it is first ready for sale, will cost this Government Rs. 28 a square yard,* is a statement I am prepared to repeat to-day. and as I said before, it is a statement I hope I or my successor may be able with confidence to repeat when the Reclamation is completed."

On 10th March 1924, Mr. Lalji Naranji challenged the Department in the following words:—

'It has been stated that Government has got an offer of Rs. 50 per square yard of the Back Bay Reclamation area. Why should not this House welcome such a thing? If there is an offer, let it be brought. It is merely bluffing the public. I will challenge the Government Member to bring out such offers".

Mr. K. F. Nariman on 10th March 1924 in the Bombay Legislative Council said:—

"Take it from any point of view,—economic, scientific, utilitarian,—this scheme will do irremediable harm to the interests of the future generation, and even of the present generation.

### COMPLACENT OFFICIALDOM.

Sir Lawless Hepper on 10th March 1924, thought in reply that the criticism that the Government are engaging in highly speculative transactions, which were likely result in heavy financial loss—

"is largely inspired. I believed, by a lack of knowledge on the real conditions, whilst in the case of the Back Bay Reclamation it is probable that the echoes of the disaster which attended the earlier project in the sixties of the last century are partly responsible for the fears which have been expressed. But apart from this it must be recognised, for it cannot possibly be concealed, that there are powerful vested interests in Bombay which are, and must be from their very nature, definitely hostile to any measures calculated to bring about a general reduction in the value of land in the city."

The idea that all the public spirit and benevolence in the world is with the Department and that every critic of the Department is actuated with the worst possible motives has been given currency to for too long, and while the province of Bombay goes on finding immense sums to liquidate the losses, which have been made, they would have sufficient time to reflect on the motives of the different parties concerned.

As late as 24th October 1924, Sir Lawless Hepper said:—

"I believe it will be obvious and admitted that the Back Bay Reclamation can neither be curtailed nor eliminated from our programme. The lines and amount of reclamation are fixed and determined by the sea wall, and of the four miles, which make up the total length of this structure some three miles are already completed. Does any one really imagine that it would be possible, or anything but ruinous and disastrous, to stop the work at this stage? So far the work has been mainly preparatory, and the actual reclamation, that is, the production of reclaimed land, has scarcely begun. But the whole of the preliminary work has been completed and all the expensive equipment has been purchased. Is all this work and plant, on which Rs. 4,37,00,000 (including interest) has been spent up to 31st August last, to be scrapped and thrown away, just at the stage when it is beginning to accomplish its purpose? It is not that the previous stake of affairs in Back Bay could be reverted to, if the work were stopped. You will have damaged Back Bay, without replacing it by the new and equally beautiful curve which the Reclamation Scheme gives it. The Marine Drive, the open spaces and playing grounds will never materialise; nor will the sites for residences, for offices and public buildings. To stop the reclamation now would mean to throw away all the money that has been spent; *to abandon all possibility of profit, or even recovering the expenditure incurred*; and to deny to future generations the room for expansion, and the amenities which this great scheme is designed to afford."

To what extent the Department has tried to mislead the public can be indicated by the fact that in the *ad interim* report dated 17th February 1925 prepared for the Advisory Committee by the Director, it is stated that—

"in regard to the possibility of financial loss, the expenditure has, up to date, approximately closely with the forecast, the total including interest charges, to 31st March 1924, being Rs. 412.39 lakhs, against the forecast figure of Rs. 412.16 lakhs."

I do not know which forecast is here spoken of, but it is necessary to point out that according to Mr. P. W. Monie, of whom the official propagandist speaks as "a civilian of remarkable financial ability," in his letter to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, dated 18th July 1921, it is said:—

"Out of the total sum of Rs. 1,315 lakhs, which was estimated in March 1920 as likely to be required for Government schemes during the following five years, only Rs. 200 lakhs were assigned to the Back Bay Reclamation.....I am to add that Government do not anticipate having to borrow from the public for any long period more than Rs. 4 crores in all for this particular scheme."

It will be seen that the actual debt under the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme to-day is Rs. 5.33 crores and the scheme cannot be completed without finding further funds to the tune of Rs. 20.25 corres. To say therefore that they have gone according to programme and on the score of finance there should be no anxiety, is to mislead the public. According to the period of completion of the scheme as originally thought of, the whole was to be ready by 1927-28. Throughout the discussions Sir George Buchanan speaks of six reasons of dredging to complete the programme. The Chief Engineer has now put the completion period to 1943-44 (Statement III). While the outlay, therefore, nominally remains the same up to 31st March 1924, the achievements are woefully behind. The expenditure has approximated closely to the forecast, but the work has not.

The department in their activities appear to have aimed throughout at dazzling the world by a piece of work of which Sir George Buchanan in his report (December 25th, 1924) says:—

"I believe I am correct in saying that dredging operations on this scale have never been attempted either in India or elsewhere."

Sir William Sheppard presiding at Royal Society of Arts at Sir G. Curtis lecture on July 15th, 1921, said:—

"With regard to cost, there were few workers in India indeed none of the precise kind described which had cost, so immense a sum as thirty millions. Even in Europe so large a scheme would be considered wonderful; he believed the renovation of Paris, to which Sir George had referred, only cost about half the proposed expenditure on Bombay."

Mr. St. Nihal Singh in his artistic booklet on Development, says:—

"The most spectacular work in which the Development Directorate is engaged is undoubtedly the stretching of the southern part of the Island to provide greater space for recreative. office and residential purposes. Additions are being made to both sides of the sea face, much larger on the west than on the east. When the work is finished the existing area of that portion of the city, roughly about two and a half square miles, will have been nearly doubled. Compared with this project, how puny look the schemes regarded as daring less than three quarters of a century ago."

* * *

If the filling had to be brought to the site by trains carrying 1,000 tons each, at the rate of two trains a day working for 300 days out of the year, it would require 41 years to complete the operation."

* * *

"When the reorganisation contemplated under this part of the scheme has taken place, Bombay will become one of the most orderly cities in the world."

According to information supplied to me officially, the amount of existing land within a line drawn from the Crawford Market east and west comprising therefore the entire maidan, Fort area and Colaba, is put down at 1,450 acres. Those, who projected the reclamation of a work almost equal in extent, must have been absolutely mad in assuming that almost a new city could be called into existence on the reclaimed land Some of those responsible for this extravagant idea did feel the necessity for exciting the confidence of the public by asserting that the programme, though it appeared absurd, would be realised. Sir George Curtis in his lecture before the Royal Society of Arts in 1921 said:—

"It may be thought that I am drawing a fancy picture. But I am speaking nothing which, if all goes well, is not practicable within 10 years."

To my mind the Government were gliding on a wave of prosperity but had better means than any layman of realising that conditions must change and depression must set in corresponding to the boom. In the inception, the scheme appeared certainly grand and the chorus of appreciation from every quarter must have turned the heads of the Government of Sir George Lloyd, who it must be remembered were playing with public money.

### UNPARALLELED BLUNDER.

It is clear that the Government of Bombay have not enhanced their own reputation or the reputation of the Province so far, but they will make the Presidency ridiculous in the eyes of every one, if they, in the face of overwhelming facts of this kind, do not come to an immediate decision for total stoppage. I find it difficult to discover a parallel to a scheme of this magnitude, which was conceived so hastily and executed so badly. There would probably be no enterprise on record anywhere in the world that involved so great a loss to people, who through their proverty were never in a position to bear any loss and who were beguiled into acquiescence to these activities through tall talk of great profits. I shall, therefore, make a free gift to Mr. P. R. Cadell of his remark as Acting Finance Member in introducing the budget on 19th February 1924:—

"Members of this House accustomed to the achievements of joint stock enterprise in the City of Bombay in the last few years will not, I hope, fail to recognise that by comparison at least, this may be called a favourable balance sheet, and that its success is due in no small measure to the devoted efforts of the Directors and the Managing Agents, as represented by the late and present members of the Government and the officers of the Secretariat and the Heads of Departments."

So far as the Development activities of the Government are concerned, the Directors and Managing Agents of the enterprise, if it had been a business enterprise, would certainly have been made financially answerable even under the imperfect working of Company Law at present.

I associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues regarding appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Chief Engineer and the Secretary, Mr. Gheevala.

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*This error, in which the majority Sub-Committee had fallen, and which they are now acknowledging, was discovered by me after they had fixed their report, and yet Sir Lawless Hepper as Chairman of the Committee tried to insinuate that I had a motive in not disclosing this error to them. I am, therefore, compelled to publish as an appendix correspondence that took place on the subject.

*Some representative views before the Committee including views of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Sir Lawless Hepper are given in Appendix II.

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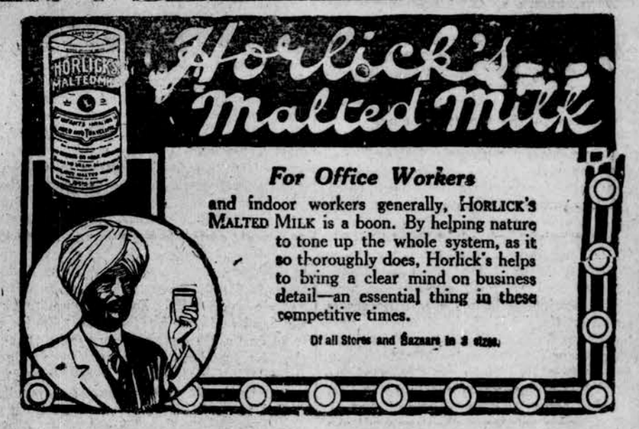
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## FINANCING THE WHITE TERROR.

### HUNGARIAN FASCISTI AS NOTE FORGERS.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Herald" the sensational arrest, at Amsterdam, of three Hungarians who were engaged in circulating forged 1,000-franc notes, which one of them carried hidden in his double-soled shoes, has been followed by still more alarming disclosures. They tell a story of the underworld of post-war politics, where reaction is mixed up with forgery and countries are ruled by criminals and crooks.

These are the facts: The three arrested men belong, all of them, to the inmost circles of the Hungarian reactionary regime. One, Aristid von Jankovich, a colonel, is the brother-in-law of the present Minister for National Defence, Count Csaky, and usually lives in the latter's house in Budapest.

The second Captain Marsovszky, was at one time aide-de-camp to Horthy himself, and later became intimately associated with the notorious chief of the "Awakening Magyars," Julius Gombos. He is actually secretary of the Racist (Fascist) Party in Hungary, and a member of the staff of its paper, *Szozat.*

USED AGAINST FRANC.

The third man, one named Georg Mankovich, is a member of a wealthy business family. The forged notes were manufactured in Budapest, and it is most likely that they have been spread through similar channels all over Europe, and played a part in the manoeuvres against the franc.

The prime object of the forgers, it is believed was to provide themselves with funds for the organisation of a coup to "restore" the boy, "King" Otto, to the Hungarian throne.

As a matter of fact, the three men were about to start for Stockholm, by air, when they were arrested.

Now, what seemed first an ordinary criminal affair, is developing into a great political scandal, which threatens to lay bare before the whole world the sordid practices of Hungarian reaction. Small wonder that the Hungarian authorities are busy hushing up the clues which might expose other persons in high places—aristocrats, officials, and political leaders of the Extreme Right. But the veil has been lifted a little.

AN EARLIER EFFORT.

The present case recalls an attempt on exactly the same lines in 1921, when a certain Meszaros was arrested and tried in Vienna for circulating forged Check notes in such quantities that the Check Government eventually was forced to withdraw the whole issue. The complicity of the Hungarian rulers in that case may be seen from the fact that this man, Meszaros, after serving part of his sentence, is to-day professor of the University in Budapest!

All this would sound rather romantic were it not for the fact that, as is well known, Fascist circles in Hungary are just now busy with new preparations for the restoration of the Monarchy. It seems that this propaganda is costing tons of money, and as Jew-beating in order to extort a ransom is no longer a paying job even in Hungary, these gentlemen had to resort to more "civilised" methods.


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## LALA LAJPAT RAI & MR. JINNAH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Lala Lajpatrai's Press message with regard to Mr. Jinnah's work at Aligarh, and Lalaji's appreciation of his general public activity with mixed feelings of amazement and indignation. I do not know who Lalaji's informant was but he was either perversely dishonest or incredibly dense. As one who was present at Aligarh throughout the whole Christmas week and also as one who participated—in however insignificant a manner—in all private or public political meetings that were held there, I think it my duty to dispel the misunderstandings and clear up the misrepresentations that Lalaji's article is likely to raise in the minds of those who happen to read it.

Lalaji says: "Sir Abdur Rahim is only an echo of Mr. Jinnah. The language is different, but the mentality underlying is the same." No statement could be more preposterous or more distant from the truth. I am emphatically of opinion—and everyone who was at Aligarh and kept his eyes and ears open will bear me out—that but for Mr. Jinnah's presence and constant and untiring advocacy of the national cause—the League would have handed itself over, body and soul, to the extreme wing of the Mussalmans, of which Sir Abdur Rahim is so perfervid and uncompromising a leader. I shall give only one instance. I should be the last to be a party to the disgusting practice prevailing in this country of issuing to the Press what transpires at private and confidential meetings. But the meeting held to discuss Sir Mahommed Shafi's historic memorandum has already been dragged from its privacy into the lurid light of semi-truths and misstatements, and, therefore, I need no longer consider it a private and confidential matter. There were some of us there who strenuously opposed Sir Abdur Rahim's advocacy of a separate Muslim party. But I can say this that but for Mr. Jinnah's brilliant exposure of the fallacies underlying Sir Abdur Rahim's proposal and his lucid exposition of the setback that the national cause would receive in this country, a Muslim party would have been an established fact to-day.

Mr. Jinnah might have changed his views on the communal question. I feel strongly that some of his views are unfortunate in that they are likely to retard our progress towards national unity. For instance, on the question of separate electorates his earlier position that the Mussalmans were committing a blunder in accepting them has materially altered so far as he now holds that they are absolutely necessary in order to safeguard Muslim interests. But whatever his views may have been and whatever they may now be he has not swerved, I make bold to say, a bit from his passionate desire for national unity and his unfailing effort to win Swaraj for his country. Lalaji, if he has the national good at heart, instead of indulging in these pin-pricks, should try and arrive at a settlement with Mr. Jinnah. For to-day he is undoubtedly in a position, as a Mussalman leader, to deliver the goods. It might be said that he is the leader of the orthodox and communal section of the Mussalmans. But the Mussalmans in India to-day—and it is no use shutting our eyes to this painful fact—are orthodox and communal. And those of us who are fighting against everything communal in the Indian body politic are merely preaching in the wilderness.

As one of the Secretaries of the Committee formed to explore avenues for the formation of the new Party to which Lalaji has referred, I should like to say that his statement that the object of Mr. Jinnah was to have a party to lead is absolutely baseless. I know that Mr. Jinnah has times out of number expressed his desire to serve under any leader who might be acceptable to the Party when formed.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. CHAGLA.

## HERMIT AND A HORSE.

### MR. SETHNA'S ADVICE TO ASPIRING BUSINESSMEN.

The tenth annual social gathering of the Sydenham College Hostel Union passed off on Sunday, when the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presided. Among the distinguished guests were Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Principal M. L. Tannan and Professors of the College. Prof. Kaji, the Vice-President of the Union, welcomed the guests. The Secretary then presented the tenth annual report and gave a brief retrospect of the activities of the Union

The President, in the course of his speech, appealed to young men to develop character, which was one of the chief requisites for success in life. He remarked that Bombay claimed to lead the other Provinces in very many directions and might as well claim to lead in the matter of training up young men for the commercial career and he hoped that the Sydenham College under the fostering care of its staff would attain in due course to a position of all-India eminence and play a remarkable part in the industrial and commercial development of its country. He welcomed the appointment of the Royal Commission for Agriculture and hoped that its recommendations would result in great improvements and add to the wealth of the country; but he held that our agricultural advancement must run side by side with industrialisation. India must become a modern industrial nation and as commerce was a hand-maid and an ally of industry it was obvious the students of this College would contribute each in his own way to the industrial growth and prosperity of this country. He advised the students to make up their minds to succeed in their life and for that purpose to adopt the rule "To live like a hermit and to work like a horse." "Whatever you do", he said, "do with a will and with a determination to succeed." He concluded by mentioning the different factors on which "Success" depends such as work, ambition, common sense, honesty, enthusiasm, cooperation, character and opportunity.

After a vote of thanks to the chair and light refreshments, the gathering dispersed.


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## BORODADA.

### GANDHIJI'S TRIBUTE.

It is difficult to believe that Dwijendranath Tagore is no more, writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India." A wire from Shantiniketan gives me the sad news that Borodada known as Dwijendranath Tagore has found his rest. He was nearing ninety and yet he was so bright, so cheerful that one could never feel whilst in his presence that his days of earthly existence were numbered. Borodada was a distinguished member in that family of geniuses. Besides being a great scholar—as familiar with Sanskrit as he was with English—Borodada was a deeply religious man of broad sympathies. Whilst he held tenaciously to the teachings of the Upanishads, he was open to receive light from all the other scriptures of the world. He loved his country with the passion of a most devoted patriot. Yet his patriotism was not exclusive. He understood the spiritual beauty of non-violent non-cooperation, though he never failed to appreciate to political significance. He believed in the spinning wheel with a full heart and had adopted Khaddar even at his ripe age. He kept himself in closest touch with the current events with the ardour of a youth. Borodada's death means the withdrawal of a great sage, philosopher and patriot from our midst. I tender my condolences to the Poet and the members of the Ashram at Shantiniketan.


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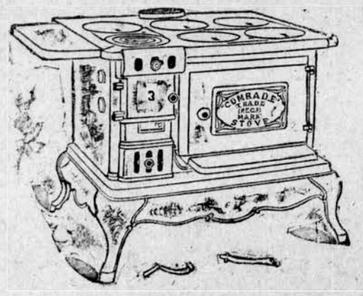

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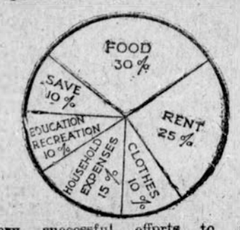


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